

140  
Toasts

3. Gr<sup>o</sup> Mas<sup>r</sup> Kilwinning 21

next to Prosperity - Ireland

Volunteers of D. 21

R/PA/8  
Freemasonry  
Drogheda - Wm Lodge 1770  
Lancet Dublin (1720-91)  
Lancet Atholl

Charles Johnson  
Carlton

March 19 11

16

140  
Toasts

3. Gr<sup>o</sup> Mas<sup>r</sup> Kilwinning 21

next to Prosperity - Ireland

Volunteers of D. 21

R/PA/8  
Freemasonry  
Drogheda - Wm Lodge 1770  
Lancet Dublin (1720-91)  
Lancet Atholl

Charles Johnson  
Carlton

March 19 11

16

# AHIMAN REZON:

## OR, A HELP to a BROTHER;

### S H E W I N G

The EXCELLENCE of SECRECY, and the first Cause of the Institution of FREE-MASONRY; the *Principles* of the *Craft*, and the Benefits arising from a strict Observance thereof; the Sort of Men that ought to be initiated into the Mystery, and the Kind of Masons that are fit to govern Lodges, with their proper Behaviour in and out of the Lodge.

The ancient Manner of constituting NEW LODGES, with all the CHARGES, &c.

L I K E W I S E,

The Prayers used in *Jewish* and *Christian* Lodges.

A L S O,

The OLD and NEW REGULATIONS, the Manner of Chusing and Installing *Grand-Masters* and *Officers*, &c.

*To which is added,*

A large Collection of MASON SONGS, entertaining PROLOGUES and EPILOGUES,

A N D

## S O L O M O N ' S T E M P L E :

A N O R A T O R I O.

---

By Brother LAURENCE DERMOTT, Sec.

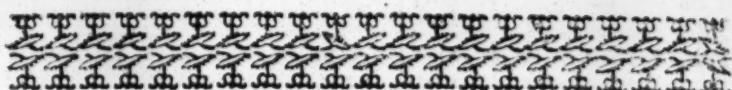
---

The Fourth EDITION with ADDITIONS.

D R O G H E D A,

Printed by JOHN FLEMING, in Dyer-street.





TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE  
WILLIAM,  
EARL, of *Bleffington*,

MY LORD,

**A**T the Request of several Worthy FREE-MASONS, I undertook to publish the following SHEETS, wherein I have endeavoured to let the young Brethren know how they ought to conduct their Actions, with Uprightness, Integrity, Morality, and Brotherly Love, still keeping the ancient Land Marks in View.

ON the Perusal, Your LORDSHIP will find, that the Whole is designed not only for the Good of the FRATERNITY, but also to shew the mistaken Part of the World, that the true Principles of FREE-

## D E D I C A T I O N.

MASONRY are to love Mercy, do Justice, and walk humbly before G O D.

MY LORD, to speak of your LORDSHIP's Zeal for the Craft, or to tell the Brethren that your LORDSHIP has been as a Father to the Fraternity, &c. would be making a Repetition of what is well known already.

NOR are there rest of Mankind lets acquainted with Your LORDSHIP's Affability, Generosity, Benevolence, and Charity.

THE Year 1740 has recorded so much of Your LORDSHIP's Goodness and extensive Love to Mankind, that there is no Room left to say more than that I know Nothing to recommend this Work so much as prefixing your LORDSHIP's Name.

*I am, my LORD,  
With all due Respect,  
Your LORDSHIP's  
Most oblig'd,  
Most humble, and  
Most obedient Servant  
And faithful——*  
LAU. DERMOTT.

T H E  
E D I T O R  
T O T H E  
R E A D E R.

IT has been the general Custom of all my worthy Brethren, who have honoured the Craft with their Books of Constitutions, or Pocket-Companions for Free-Masons, to give us a long and pleasing History of Masonry from the Creation to the Time of their writing and publishing such Accounts, *viz.* from *Adam* to *Noah*, from *Noah* to *Nimrod*, from *Nimrod* to *Solomon*, from *Solomon* to *Cyrus*, from *Cyrus* to *Seleucus Nicator*, from *Seleucus Nicator* to *Augustus Cæsar*, from *Augustus Cæsar* to the Havock of the *Goths*, and so on until the Revival of the *Augustan* Style, &c. &c. &c. Wherein they give us an Account of the drawing, scheming, planning, designing, erecting, and building of Temples, Towers, Cities, Castles, Palaces, Theatres, Pyramids, Monuments, Bridges, Walls, Pillars, Courts, Halls, Fortifications, and Labyrinths, with the famous Lighthouse of *Pharos* and *Colossus* at *Rhodes*, and many other wonderful Works performed by the ARCHITECTS, to the great Satisfaction of the Readers and Edification of Free-Masons \*.

HAVING called to Mind the old Proverb, *Better out of the World than out of the Fashion*, I was fully determined to publish a History of Masonry, where-

A 3

by

\* *Quere*, Whether such Histories are of any Use in the secret Mysteries of the Craft?

by I did expect to give the World an uncommon Satisfaction, and in order to enable myself to execute this great Design, I purchased all or most of the Histories, Constitutions, Pocket-Companions, and other Pieces (on that Subject) now extant in the English Tongue.

My next Step was to furnish myself with a sufficient Quantity of Pens, Ink and Paper. This being done, I immediately fancied myself an HISTORIAN, and intended to trace Masonry not only to *Adam*, in his sylvan Lodge in *Paradise*, but to give some Account of the Craft even before the Creation ; and (as a Foundation) I placed the following Works round about me, so as to be convenient to have Recourse to them as Occasion should require, *viz.* Doctor *Anderson* and Mr. *Spratt* directly before me, Doctor *A'Affigny* and Mr. *Smith* on my Right-hand, Doctor *Desagulier* and Mr. *Pennell* on my Left-hand, and Mr. *Scott* and Mr. *Lyon* behind me. A Copy of (that often called) the Original Constitutions (said to be in the Possession of Mr. *John Clark*, in *Paris*), and another Copy of the same Magnitude handed about in *England*, together with the Pamphlet printed at *Frankfort* in *Germany*, I tied up in the Public Advertiser of *Friday, October 19, 1753*, and threw them under the Table.

HAVING tried my Pen, and wrote a Line not unlike the Beginning of a Chapter in the Alcoran\*, I began to flourish away in a most admirable Manner, and in a few Days wrote the first Volume of the History of Masonry, wherein was a full Account of the Transactions of the first Grand Lodge,

particularly

\* Next after the Title at the Head of every Chapter (except the ninth) of the Alcoran, is prefixed the following solemn Form : *In the Name of the most merciful God.*

particularly the excluding of the unruly Members, as related by Mr. Milton \*.

By this Time I imagined myself superior to *Josephus, Stackhouse*, or any other Historian whom the Reader shall please to think on. And as I intended to give the World a History of Masonry for several Years before the Creation, I made no Manner of Doubt but my Work should live (at least) two Thousand Years after the general Conflagration.

PERHAPS some of my Readers (I mean those that are best acquainted with my Capacity) will say, he has more Vanity than Wit ; and as to Learning, it is as great a Stranger to him, as Free-Masonry is to Women ; yet he has the Folly to think himself an Historian, and expects to become a great Man, &c.

WHETHER such an Opinion be true, or false, it matters naught to me ; for the World must allow, that (tho' no Man has yet found out the perpetual Motion) all Men ever had, have now, and ever will have, a perpetual Notion : And furthermore, we read that the following Persons, so much famed in History, were not only poor Men, but many of them of a very mean Extraction. The wise Philosopher *Socrates*, was the Son of a poor Stone-Carver ; the tragic Poet *Euripides*, was the Son of poor Parents ; as was *Demosthenes*, the Honour of Greek Eloquence ; *Virgil*, the famous Latin Poet, was the son of a poor Mantuan labouring Potter ; *Horace*, the incomparable Lyric, was the Son of a Trumpeter in the Wars : *Tarquinius Priscus*, King of the Romans, was the Son of a Merchant ; and *Servius Tullius*, another King of the Romans, was begotten on a Woman-Slave ; *Septimius Severus*, is said to come of a very base

\* See *Paradise Lost*.

base Degree ; *Agathocles*, King of *Sicily*, was a Potter's Son ; *Ælius Pertinax*, was a poor Artificer, or as some say, a simple Seller of Wood ; the Parents of *Venadius Bassus*, are said to be very miserable poor People ; and *Arسaces*, King of the *Parthians*, was of so mean and obscure Parentage, that no Man's Memory could make a Report of his Father or Mother ; *Ptolemy*, King of *Egypt*, was the Son of a 'Squire in *Alexander's Army* ; the Emperor *Dioclesian*, was the Son of a Scrivener ; the Emperor *Valentian*, was the Son of a Rope-Maker ; the Emperor *Probus*, was the Son of a Gardener ; and the Parents of *Aurelius*, were so obscure that Writers have not agreed who they were ; *Maximinus* was the Son of a Smith, or as some say a Waggon-Wright ; *Marcus Julius Licinius*, was the Son of a Herdsman ; *Bonosus*, was the Son of a poor stipendiary Schoolmaster ; *Mauritius Justinus*, Predecessor to *Justinian*, and likewise *Galerus*, were both Shepherds ; *John*, the Twenty-second of that Name, was the Son of a Shoemaker ; *Lucas Nicholas the Fifth*, was the Son of a Man that sold Eggs and Butter about the Streets ; and *Lucas Sixtus the Fourth*, was a Mariner's Son ; *Lamius*, King of the *Lombards*, was the Son of a common Strumpet, who (when he was an Infant) threw him into a Ditch, but was taken out by King *Agelmond* ; *Przemislaus*, King of *Bohemia*, was the Son of a country Peasant ; *Tamerlane the Great*, was a Herdsman ; *Caius Marius*, seven Times Consul of *Rome*, was born of poor Parents in the Village of *Arpinum* ; and *Marcus Tullius Cicero* Consul of *Rome*, and Pro-Consul in *Asia*, was from the poor *Tuguriole* of *Arpinum*, the meanest Parentage that could be ; *Ventidius*, Field-Marshall and Consul of *Rome*, was the Son of a Muleteer ; and *Theophrastus* was the Son of a Botcher, i. e. a Mender of Garments, &c.

I HAVE heard of many others of later Date (not so far distant as *Pequin* \*) that have been preferred to Places or Offices of great Trust, and dignified with Titles of Honour, without having the least Claim to Courage, Wit, Learning, or Honesty ; therefore if such Occurrences be duly considered, I humbly conceive it will not be deemed as a capital Offence, that I should entertain my own perpetual Notion, while I do not endeavour to disinherit any Man of his Properties.

I DOUBT I have tired the Reader's Patience ; and if so I humbly beg his Pardon for this long Digression. But to return : While my Mind was wholly taken up with my fancied Superiority as an Historian, &c. I insensibly fell into a Slumber, when me-thought four Men entered my Room ; their Habits appeared to be of very ancient Fashion, and their Language also I imagined to be either *Hebreu*, *Arabick*, or *Chaldean*, in which they addressed me, and I immediately answered them after the Pantomine Fashion : After some formal Ceremonies, I desired to know their Names and from whence they came : to which one of them answered me (in *English*), We are four Brothers, and came from the holy City of *Jerusalem*, our Names are *Shallum*, *Abiman*, *Akbub*, and *Talmon*. Hearing they were Sojourners from *Jerusalem* ; I asked them whether they could give any Account of *SOLOMON's TEMPLE* ; to which *Shallum* † (the Chief of them) made Answer and said, The wise KING *SOLOMON*, GRAND-MASTER of *Israel*, appointed us head Porters at the Temple, in the thirty-second Year of his Age, the twelfth of his Reign, and about the Year of the World 2942 ; and therefore

\* *Pequin* is supposed to be 7272 Miles E. of *London*.

† 1 Chron. ix. 17.

therefore we can give a full and particular Description of that wonderful Fabrick, and likewise of the ingenious Artists who performed it.

I was glad to meet with such Brethren, from whom I did expect a great deal of Knowledge ; which the many Ages they had lived in must have taught them, if their Memories did not fail : Upon this Consideration I told them, that I was writing a History of Masonry, and begged their Assistance, &c.

A H I S T O R Y of Masonry ! (says *Abiman*) from the Day of the Dedication of the Holy Temple to this present Time, I have not seen a History of Masonry, though some have pretended (not only) to describe the Length, Breadth, Height, Weight, Colour, Shape, Form, and Substance of every Thing within and about the Temple ; but also to tell the spiritual \* Meaning of them, as if they knew the Mind of him who gave Orders for that Building, or saw it finished : But I can assure you, that such Surveyors have never seen the Temple. nay, never have been within a thousand Miles of *Jerusalem* † : Indeed (continued he) there was one *Flavius* (I think he was a Soldier) took a great deal of Notice of the Temple, and other Matters about it ; as did another Man, called *Jerry* : There were two others whose Names I have forgot, but remember one of them was an excellent Dreamer ‡, and the other was very handy in collecting all Manner of good Writings § after the Captivity.

THOSE were the only Men that have wrote most and best upon that Subject, and yet all their Works together

\* See *Solomon's Temple* spiritualized by *Bunyan*.

† *Jerusalem* is supposed to be 2352 Miles S. E. by E. of *London*.

‡ *Ezekiel*.

§ *Ezra*.

together would not be sufficient for a Preface to the History of Masonry ; but for your further Instruction, you shall hear an eminent Brother who can inform you in every Particular that is necessary to your present Undertaking. The Words were scarce ended, when there appeared a grave old Gentleman, with a long Beard ; he was dressed in an embroidered Vest, and wore a Breast-plate of Gold, set with twelve precious Stones, which formed an oblong Square ; I was informed that the Names of the Stones were *Sardine, Emerald, Ligure, Beryl, Topaz, Sapphire, Agate, Onyx, Carbuncle, Diamond, Amethyst, and Jasper* : Upon these Stones were engraved the Names of the twelve Tribes, viz. *Reuben, Judah, Gad, Zebulun, Simeon, Dan, Asher, Joseph, Levi, Naphtali, Issacher, and Benjamin*.

UPON his Entrance, the four Sojourners did him the Homage due to a Superior ; and as to me, the Lustre of his Breast-plate dazzled my Sight, in such a Manner that I could scarce look at him. But *Abiman* giving him to understand that the People of this Country were weak-fighted, he immediately covered his Breast-plate ; which not only gave me an Opportunity of perceiving him more distinct, but also of paying him my Respects in the best Manner I was capable of ; and making a very low Bow, I presented him with the first Volume of the History of Masonry, hoped he would do me the Honour of perusing it, and begged his Advice for my further Proceedings. He kindly received it, and read it over, whilst I impatiently waited to hear his Opinion ; which at last (to my Mortification) amounted to no more than an old *Hebrew Proverb* (which *Abiman* translated thus : *Thou hast dived deep into the Water, and hast brought up a Potsherden*) : Nevertheless he took me by the Hand, and said \* ; My Son, if thou wilt thou shalt and

\* Eccles. vi. 33, 34.

be taught, and if thou wilt apply thy Mind thou shalt be witty ; if thou lovest to hear thou shalt receive (Doctrine) ; and if thou delightest in hearing thou shalt be wise : And although your History of Masonry is not worth Notice, yet you may write many other Things of great Service to the Fraternity.

C E R T A I N it is (continued he) that Free-Masonry has been from the Creation (though not under that Name) ; that it was a divine Gift from God ; that *Cain* and the Builders of his City were Strangers to the secret Mystery of Masonry ; that there were but four Masons in the World when the Deluge happened ; that one of the four, even the second Son of *Noah*, was not Master of the Art ; that *Nimrod*, nor any of his Bricklayers, knew any Thing of the Matter ; and that there were but very few Masters of the Art (even) at *Solomon's* Temple : Whereby it plainly appears, that the whole Mystery was communicated to very few at that Time ; that at *Solomon's* Temple (and not before) it received the Name of Free-Masonry, because the Masons at *Jerusalem* and *Tyre* were the greatest Cabalists \* then in the World, that the Mystery has been, for the most Part, practiced amongst Builders since *Solomon's* Time, that there were some Hundreds mentioned (in Histories of Masonry) under the Titles of Grand-Masters, &c. for no other Reason than that of giving Orders for the building of a House, Tower, Castle, or some other Edifice (or perhaps for suffering the Masons to erect such in their Territories, &c.) while the Memories of as many Thousands of the faithful Crafts are buried in Oblivion : From whence he gave me to understand, that such Histories were of no Use to the Society at present ; and further added, that the

Manner

\* People skilled in the Cabala, i. e. Tradition, their secret Science of expounding divine Mysteris, &c.

Manner of constituting Lodges, the old and new Regulations, &c. were the only and most useful Things (concerning Free Masonry) that could be wrote : To which I begged to be informed whether Songs were to be introduced : His Answer was \* : *If thou be made the Master, lift not thyself up ; but be among them as one of the rest : Take diligent Care for them, and so sit down.*

*And when thou hast done all thy Duty, sit down, that thou mayest be merry with them ; and receive a Crown for thy good Behaviour.*

*Speak thou that art the elder, for it becometh thee ; but with sound Judgment : And binder not Music.*

† *And at all Times let thy Garments be White.*

WHILE he was speaking these last Words, I was awaked by a young Puppy that got into the Room while I slept, and, seizing my Papers, eat a great Part of them, and was then between my Legs shaking and tearing the last Sheet of what I had wrote.

I HAVE not Words to express the Sorrow, Grief, Trouble, and Vexation I was in, upon seeing the Catastrophe of a Work which I expected would outlast the Teeth of Time.

LIKE one distracted (as in Truth I was) I ran to the Owner of the Dog, and demanded immediate Satisfaction : He told me he would hang the Cur ; but at the same Time he imagined I should be under more Obligation to him for so doing, than he was to me for what had happened.

Ix

\* Ecclef. xxxii. 1, 2, 3.      † Ecclef. ix. 3.

IN short, I looked upon it as a bad Omen ; and my late Dream had made so great an Impression on my Mind, that Superstition got the better of me, and caused me to deviate from the general Custom of my worthy Predecessors ; otherwife I would have published a History of Masonry : And as this is rather an accidental than a designed Fault, I hope the Reader will look over it with a favourable Eye.

IN the following Sheets I have inserted nothing but what are undeniable Truths, which will be found (if observed) to be of great Use to the Fraternity, and likewise to Numbers that are not of the Society ; to the latter, because it will (in some Measure) shew them their Folly in ridiculing a Society founded upon Religion, Morality, Brotherly-Love, and good Fellowship ; and to those of a more gentle and better polished Nature, give them an Opportunity of examining themselves, and judging how much they are endued with the necessary Qualifications of a Free-Mason, before they apply to be made Members of the Society.

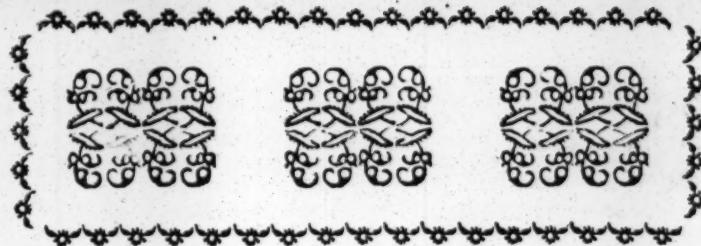
How far I may succeed in this Design, I know not ; but as my Intention is good, I hope my Brethren and others will accept the Will for the Deed, and receive this as the Widow's Mite was received ; which will amply reward the Trouble taken by him who is,

With all due Respect,

The Reader's most oblig'd,

Humble Servant,

LAU. DERMOTT.



## A H I M A N   R E Z O N.

**E F O R E** we enter into the Cause or Motive of the first Institution of Free-Masonry, it is necessary in some Measure to shew the Excellency of Secrecy, and with what Care it is to be kept.

One of the principal Parts that makes a Man be deemed wise, is his intelligent Strength and Ability to cover and conceal such honest Secrets as are committed to him, as well as his own serious Affairs. And whoever will peruse sacred and profane History, shall find a great Number of virtuous Attempts (in Peace and War) that never reached their designed Ends, but were shaken into Shivers and defeated, only through Defect of secret Concealment ; and yet, besides such unhappy Prevention, infinite Evils have thereby ensued. But before all other Examples, let us consider that which excels all the rest, deriv'd even from God himself. Who so especially preserves his own Secrets to himself, never letting any Man know what should happen on the Morrow ; nor could the wise Men in Ages past, divine what should befall us in this Age : Whereby we may readily discern, that God himself is well pleased with Secrecy. And although (for Man's Good) the Lord has been pleased to reveal some Things, yet

2 A H I M A N R E Z O N.

it is impossible at any Time to change or alter his Determination, in regard whereof the reverend wise Men of ancient Times, evermore affected to perform their Intentions secretly.

We read that *Cato* the Censor often said to his Friends, that of three Things he had good Reason to repent, if ever he neglected the true Performance of all or any one of them : The first, if he divulged any Secret ; the second, if he adventured on the Water when he might stay on dry Land ; and thirdly, if he should let any Day negligently escape him without doing some good Action. The latter two are well worthy of Observation ; but the first concerns our present Undertaking. *Alexander* having received divers Letters of great Importance from his Mother, after he had read them, in the Presence of none but his dear Friend *Ephestion* and himself, he drew forth his Signet which sealed his most private Letters, and without speaking set it upon *Ephestion's* Lips ; intimating thereby, that he in whose Bosom a Man buries his Secrets, should have his Lips locked up from revealing them.

Among the rest it may not be disagreeable to the Reader to peruse the following Story, as told by *Aulus Gellius* in his *Attick Nights*, and by *Macrobius* in his *Saturnals*.

The Senators of *Rome*, at their usual sitting in the Senate-House, had constituted a Custom among themselves, that each Brother Senator who had a Son should be admitted with his Father to abide in the Senate-Houle during their sitting, or depart if Occasion required ; nor was this Favour general, but extended only to Noblemen's Sons, who were tutored in such a Manner as enabled them to become wise Governors, capable of keeping their own Secrets. About this Time it happened that the Senators sat in Consultation on a very important Cause, so that they stayed much longer than usual, and the

Conclusion

Conclusion referred to the following Day, with express Charge of Secrecy in the mean Time. Among the other Noblemen's Sons who had been at this weighty Busines, was that faithful Youth the Son of the grave *Papirius*, whose Family was one of the most noble and illustrious in all *Rome*.

The young Lad being come home, his Mother (as most of the Fair-Sex, are highly affected with Novelty) intreated him to tell her what strange Case had been that Day debated in the Senate, that had Power to detain them so long beyond their usual Hour : The virtuous and noble Youth courteously told her that it was a Busines not in his Power to reveal, he being in a solemn Manner commanded to Silence : Upon hearing this Answver, her Desires became more earnest in stricter Enquiries into the Case, and nothing but Intelligence thereof could any way content her : So that first by fair Speeches and Entreaties, and with liberal Promises, she endeavoured to break open this poor little Casket of Secrecy ; but finding those Efforts in vain, to Stripes and violent Threats was her next Flight ; because Force may compel, where Lenity cannot.

The admired noble Spirit finding a Mother's Threats to be very harsh, but the Stripes more bitter than any Thing beside ; comparing his Love to her as his Mother, with the Duty he owed to his Father ; the one mighty, but the other impulsive ; he lays her and her fond Conceit in one Scale ; his Father, his own Honour, and the solemn Injunctions to Secrecy, in the other Scale ; and finding her intrinsic Weight as being his Mother, but lighter than Wind being thus gone out of herself. Whetting his tender Wit upon the sandy Stone of her edging Importance, to appease her, and preserve his own Honour by remaining faithful, he thus resolved her :

Madam, and dear Mother, you may well blame the Senate for their long sitting, at least for calling

in Question a Case so impertinent ; for except the Wives of the Senators be admitted to consult thereon, there can be no Hope of a Conclusion. I speak this but out of my young Apprehension, for I know their Gravity may easily confound me ; and yet, whether Nature or Duty so instruct me, I cannot tell : But to them it seems necessary, for the Increase of People, and for the public Good, that every Senator should be allowed two Wives ; or otherwise, their Wives two Husbands ! I shall hardly under one Roof call two Men by the Name of Father ; I had rather call two Women by the Name of Mother. This is the Question, Mother ; and To-morrow it must have Determination.

The Mother hearing this, and his seeming unwillingness to reveal it, took it for infallible Truth : Her Blood was quickly fired, and Rage ensued. I need not put the Reader in Mind that such sudden Heats seldom admit of Consideration ; but on the contrary hurry the Senses and Faculties further to Rashness, and other Follies ; by which they are rendered incapable of doing themselves such good Actions, or Service, as their Case often requires : So without requiring any other Counsel, she immediately sent to the other Ladies and Matrons of *Rome*, to acquaint them with this weighty Affair, wherein the Peace and Welfare of their whole Lives was so nearly concerned. This melancholy News blew up such a brain-sick Passion, that the Ladies immediately assembled ; and though (some falsely say) that a Parliament of Women are very seldom governed by one Speaker, yet this Affair being so urgent, the Haste as pertinent, and the Case (on their Behalf) merely indulgent, the revealing Woman must prolocute for herself and the rest. And the next Morning such a Din was at the Senate Door, for Admission to sit with their Husbands in this wondrous Consultation, as if all *Rome* had been in an Uproar.

Their

Their Minds must not be known before they have Audience ; which (though against all Order) being granted, such an Oration was made by the Woman Speaker, with Request that Women might have two Husbands rather than Men two Wives, who could scarcely content one, &c. Upon the Riddle's Solution, the noble Youth was highly commended for his Fidelity, and the Ladies greatly confounded, and departed very likely with blushing Cheeks. Nevertheless, to avoid the like Inconveniency for the future, it was determined that thence forward they should bring their Sons no more into the Senate ; only young *Papirius*, who was freely accepted, and his Secrecy and discreet Policy not only applauded, but himself with Titles of Honour dignified and rewarded.

Nor should we forget the faithful *Anaxarchus* (as related by *Pliny*, in his seventh Book and twenty-third Chapter) who was taken in order to force his Secrets from him, bit his Tongue in the Midst between his Teeth, and afterwards threw it in the Tyrant's Face.

The *Athenians* had a Statute of Bras, which they bowed to ; the Figure was made without a Tongue, to declare Secrecy thereby.

Likewise the *Egyptians* worshipped *Harpocrates*, the God of Silence ; for which Reason he is always pictured holding his Finger on his Mouth.

The *Romans* had a Goddess of Silence named *Angerona*, who was pictured like *Harpocrates*, holding her Finger on her Mouth, in token of Secrecy.

The Servants of *Plancus* are much commended, because no Torment could make them confess the Secret which their Master intrusted them with.

Likewise the Servant of *Cato* the Orator was cruelly tormented, but nothing could make him reveal the Secrets of his Master.

*Quintus Curtius* tells us, that the *Perfians* held it as an inviolable Law to punish most grievously (and much more than any other Trespass) him that discovered any Secret : For Confirmation thereof, he says, that King *Darius*, being vanquished by *Alexander*, had made his Escape so far as to hide himself where he thought he might rest secure ; no Tortures whatsoever, or liberal Promises of Recompence, could prevail with the Faithful Brethren that knew it, or compel them to disclose it to any Person : And furthermore says, that no Man ought to commit any Matter of Consequence to him that cannot truly keep a Secret.

*Horace*, among his continual Laws, would have every Man keep secret whatsoever was done or said : For this Reason the *Athenians* were wont (when they met at any Feast) that the most ancient among them should shew every Brother the Door whereat they entered, saying, Take Heed that not so much as one Word pass out from hence, of whatsoever shall here be acted or spoken.

The first Thing that *Pythagoras* taught his Scholars was to be silent, therefore (for a certain Time) he kept them without speaking, to the End that they might the better learn to preserve the valuable Secrets he had to communicate to them, and never to speak but when Time required, expressing thereby that Secrecy was the rarest Virtue : Would to God that the Masters of our present Lodges would put the same in Practice.

*Aristotle* was demanded what Thing appeared most difficult to him ; he answered, to be secret and silent.

To this Purpose St. *Ambrose*, in his Offices, placeth among the principal Foundations of Virtue, the patient Gift of Silence.

The wise King *Solomon* says in his Proverbs, that a King ought not to drink Wine, because Drunkenness

ness is an Enemy to Secrecy ; and in his Opinion, he is not worthy to reign that cannot keep his own Secrets ; he furthermore says, that he who discovers Secrets is a Traitor, and he that conceals them is a faithful Brother : He likewise says, that he that restraineth his Tongue is wise ; And again, he that keeps his Tongue, keeps his Soul. I could mention many other Circumstances of the Excellency of Secrecy ; and I dare venture to say that the greatest Honour, Justice, Truth, and Fidelity, have been always found amongst those who could keep their own and others Secrets ; and this is most nobly set forth by *Horace*, who says :

The Man resolv'd and steady to his Trust,  
Inflexible to Ill, and obstinately just ;  
May the rude Rabble's Insolence despise,  
Their senseless Clamours and tumultuous Cries ;  
The Tyrant's Fiercenes, he beguiles,  
And the stern Brow and the harsh Voice defies,  
And with superior Greatnes smiles.  
Not the rough Whirlwind, that deforms  
*Adria*'s black Gulph, and vexes it with Storms ;  
The stubborn Virtue of his Soul can move :  
Nor the red Arm of angry *Jove*,  
That flings the Thunder from the Sky,  
And gives it Rage to roar and Strength to fly.  
Should the whole Frame of Nature round him break,  
In Ruin and Confusion hurl'd ;  
He unconcern'd would hear the mighty Crack,  
And stand secure amidst a falling World.

Therefore I am of Opinion, that if Secrecy and Silence be duly considered, they will be found most necessary to qualify a Man for any Business of Importance : If this be granted, I am confident that no Man will dare to dispute that Free-Masons are superior to all other Men, in concealing their Secrets, from

from Times immemorial ; which the Power of Gold, that often has betrayed Kings and Princes, and sometimes overturned whole Empires, nor the most cruel Punishments could never extort the Secret (even) from the weakest Member of the whole Fraternity.

Therefore I humbly presume it will of Consequence be granted, that the Welfare and Good of Mankind was the Cause or Motive of so grand an Institution as Free-Masonry (no Art yet ever being so extensively useful) which not only tends to protect its Members from external Injuries, but to polish the rusty Dispositions of iniquitous Minds, and also to detain them within the pleasant Bounds of true Religion, Morality, and Virtue ; for such are the Precepts of this Royal Art, that if those who have the Honour of being Members thereof would but live according to the true Principles of the Ancient Craft, every Man that's endowed with the least Spark of Honour or Honesty, must of course approve their Actions, and consequently endeavour to follow their Steps. And although very few or none of the Brethren arrive to the Sublimity and beatiful Contrivance of *Hiram Abif* ; yet the very Enemies of Free-Masonry must own, that it is the most renowned Society that ever was, is now, or (perhaps) ever will be upon Earth ; the following true Description of the Royal Art, will clearly shew its great Use to Mankind.

*The EXCELLENCE of MASONRY described.*

A frightful Desert still the World had been,  
And Views of Horror had disgrac'd the Scene ;  
Inclement Seasons had destroy'd Mankind,  
With Dog-Star's Heat, and Winter's freezing Wind ;  
The lawless Savage would despotic reign,  
And dye with crimson Gore the verdant Plain ;  
The World had yielded to successive Foes,  
Without those Arts which Masonry bestows.

'Twas

‘Twas Masonry that gave the Ark its Form,  
Which sav’d the Righteous from the gath’ring Storm.  
When Vice’s Sons were plung’d beneath the Tide,  
The Mason’s Ark triumphantly did ride  
O’er surging Waves ; nor car’d they where it steer’d  
‘Till Floods abated, and dry Land appear’d.  
On Mount *Arrarat* then the Ark did rest,  
Of only four most holy Men possess’d.  
The Masons there did, of their own Accord,  
Erect an Altar to the heav’nly Lord :  
Return’d their Thanks with offering Sacrifice,  
Which pleas’d the great JEHOVAH, who then cries ;  
“ Ne’er will I curse the fertile Ground again,  
“ The foaming Billows raise, nor swell the Main.  
“ But on Mankind this Blessing I’ll bestow,  
“ A proper Time when they their Seed may sow :  
“ The Harvest to rejoice the lab’ring Swains,  
“ And fruitful Crops to recompense their Pains.  
“ Nights, Days, and Seasons, shall surround this Ball,  
“ Nor shall they cease until the End of all.  
“ This sacred Promise to confirm more clear,  
“ My Rainbow in the Clouds shall now appear.”

JEHOVAH spoke ;—observant Atoms flow,  
And rush together to compose the Bow.  
Man saw the wondrous Scene, and did rejoice,  
Firmly relying on his Maker’s Voice.

Of all the Arts to benefit Mankind,  
T’improve the Judgment, and exalt the Mind,  
What Art can with Free-Masonry contend,  
Religion’s Advocate, and Virtue’s Friend ?  
No Art was e’er so much by God approv’d,  
As Masonry in *David* whom he lov’d.  
When at *Moriah* God appear’d to Man,  
And gave the Prince the sacred Temple’s Plan,  
That Charge his Son \* did afterwards fulfil,  
By *Tyre*’s great Aid, and *Hiram*’s wondrous Skill.

By

\* *Solomon.*

By Masons Art aspiring Domes appear,  
'To strike the Eye and captivate the Ear.  
By Masons Art th' injurious Tongue doth fall  
Before the Throne, when awful Silence call.  
By Masons Art the fribbling, foppish Ass,  
(Mankind's Disgrace, and Sport of ev'ry Lass !)  
Soons quit his Folly, and much wiser grown,  
Looks on himself as one before unknown.

Hail, noble Art ! thou precious Boon of Heav'n !  
To civilize Mankind in Bounty given.  
'Tis thine to raise the Genius, mend the Soul,  
And shew thy Pow'r from *Indus* to the Pole.  
By thee instructed, Men obey the Laws,  
And nobly act in Honour's glorious Cause.  
Even bright ey'd Virtue marches in thy Train,  
Augments thy Joy, and mitigates thy Pain.  
Within thy Pale, the willing Muses stray,  
Disclose their Riches, and their Charms display.  
Compassion too hath rear'd her social Throne,  
Melts at each Woe, and sighs at ev'ry Groan.  
*Astraea* now, from dire Contagion free,  
Hath left the Skies, and fix'd her Throne with thee.  
By thee inspir'd, *Hibernia's* Sons advance,  
Upear the Sword, and point the glitt'ring Lance,  
Against the Foe with martial Ardor run,  
And take the Vengeance which they seek to shun.

But methinks I hear some of my Readers say,  
surely if Free-Masonry be such as it is here represented, the Brotherhood most certainly are the happiest Men living ; and yet, on the contrary, we often meet some very miserable, others very great Knaves, and a Number of ignorant, illiterate, stupid Fools of the Society ; or at least would endeavour to make the World believe so. This shall be duly considered, and answered in its proper Place hereafter. In the mean Time I am well assured, that none but Strangers to the Craft, and ungenerous Enemies to good Society,

Society, will doubt the Veracity of what is here inserted concerning Free-Masonry. And for further Satisfaction to my female Readers, and such of the male Sex as have not the Honour of being initiated into the Mystery, I here beg Leave to treat of the Principles of the Craft (so far as comes under the Limitation of my Pen) which I hope will meet with a just Admiration, because they are founded upon Religion, Morality, Brotherly-Love, and good Fellowship.

A Mason is obliged by his Tenure to believe firmly in the true Worship of the eternal God, as well as in all those sacred Records which the Dignitaries and Fathers of the Church have compiled and published for the Use of all good Men : So that no one who rightly understands the Art, can possibly tread in the irreligious Paths of the unhappy Libertine, or be induced to follow the arrogant Professors of Atheism, or Deism ; neither is he to be stained with the gross Errors of blind Superstition, but may have the Liberty of embracing what Faith he shall think proper, provided at all Times he pays a due Reverence to his Creator, and by the World deals with Honour and Honesty, ever making that golden Precept the Standard-Rule of his Actions, which engages, To do unto all Men as he would they should do unto him : For the Craft, instead of entering into idle and unnecessary Disputes concerning the different Opinions and Persuasions of Men, admits into the Fraternity all that are good and true ; whereby it hath brought about the Means of Reconciliation amongst Persons, who, without that Assistance, would have remained at perpetual Variance.

A Mason is a Lover of Quiet ; is always subject to the civil Powers, provided they do not infringe upon the limited Bounds of Religion and Reason : And it was never yet known, that a real Craftsman

was

By Masons Art aspiring Domes appear,  
'To strike the Eye and captivate the Ear.  
By Masons Art th' injurious Tongue doth fall  
Before the Throne, when awful Silence call.  
By Masons Art the fribbling, foppish Ass,  
(Mankind's Disgrace, and Sport of ev'ry Lass !)  
Soons quit his Folly, and much wiser grown,  
Looks on himself as one before unknown.

Hail, noble Art ! thou precious Boon of Heav'n !  
To civilize Mankind in Bounty given.  
'Tis thine to raise the Genius, mend the Soul,  
And shew thy Pow'r from *Indus* to the Pole.  
By thee instructed, Men obey the Laws,  
And nobly act in Honour's glorious Cause.  
Even bright ey'd Virtue marches in thy Train,  
Augments thy Joy, and mitigates thy Pain.  
Within thy Pale, the willing Muses stray,  
Disclose their Riches, and their Charms display.  
Compassion too hath rear'd her social Throne,  
Melts at each Woe, and sighs at ev'ry Groan.  
*Astraea* now, from dire Contagion free,  
Hath left the Skies, and fix'd her Throne with thee.  
By thee inspir'd, *Hibernia's* Sons advance,  
Upear the Sword, and point the glitt'ring Lance,  
Against the Foe with martial Ardor run,  
And take the Vengeance which they seek to shun.

But methinks I hear some of my Readers say,  
surely if Free-Masonry be such as it is here represented, the Brotherhood most certainly are the happiest Men living ; and yet, on the contrary, we often meet some very miserable, others very great Knaves, and a Number of ignorant, illiterate, stupid Fools of the Society ; or at least would endeavour to make the World believe so. This shall be duly considered, and answered in its proper Place hereafter. In the mean Time I am well assured, that none but Strangers to the Craft, and ungenerous Enemies to good Society,

Society, will doubt the Veracity of what is here inserted concerning Free-Masonry. And for further Satisfaction to my female Readers, and such of the male Sex as have not the Honour of being initiated into the Mystery, I here beg Leave to treat of the Principles of the Craft (so far as comes under the Limitation of my Pen) which I hope will meet with a just Admiratioп, because they are founded upon Religion, Morality, Brotherly-Love, and good Fellowship.

A Mason is obliged by his Tenure to believe firmly in the true Worship of the eternal God, as well as in all those sacred Records which the Dignitaries and Fathers of the Church have compiled and published for the Use of all good Men : So that no one who rightly understands the Art, can possibly tread in the irreligious Paths of the unhappy Libertine, or be induced to follow the arrogant Professors of Atheism, or Deism ; neither is he to be stained with the gross Errors of blind Superstition, but may have the Liberty of embracing what Faith he shall think proper, provided at all Times he pays a due Reverence to his Creator, and by the World deals with Honour and Honesty, ever making that golden Precept the Standard-Rule of his Actions, which engages, To do unto all Men as he would they should do unto him : For the Craft, instead of entering into idle and unnecessary Disputes concerning the different Opinions and Persuasions of Men, admits into the Fraternity all that are good and true ; whereby it hath brought about the Means of Reconciliation amongst Persons, who, without that Assistance, would have remained at perpetual Variance.

A Mason is a Lover of Quiet ; is always subject to the civil Powers, provided they do not infringe upon the limited Bounds of Religion and Reason : And it was never yet known, that a real Craftsman

was

was concerned in any dark Plot, Designs, or Contrivances against the State, because the Welfare of the Nation is his peculiar Care ; so that from the highest to the lowest Step of Magistracy due Regard and Deference is paid by him.

But as Masonry hath at several Times felt the injurious Effects of War, Bloodshed, and Devastation, it was a stronger Engagement to the Craftsmen to act agreeable to the Rules of Peace and Loyalty, the many Proofs of which Behaviour hath occasioned the ancient Kings and Powers to protect and defend them. But if a Brother should be so far unhappy as to rebel against the State, he would meet with no Countenance from his Fellows ; nor would they keep any private Converse with him, whereby the Government might have Cause to be jealous, or take the least Umbrage.

A Mason, in regard to himself, is carefully to avoid all Manner of Intemperance or Excess, which might obstruct him in the Performance of the necessary Duties of his laudable Profession, or lead him into any Crimes which would reflect Dishonour upon the ancient Fraternity.

He is to treat his Inferiors as he would have his Superiors deal with him, wisely considering that the Original of Mankind is the same ; and though Masonry divest no Man of his Honour, yet does the Craft admit, that strictly to pursue the Paths of Virtue, whereby a clear Conscience may be preserved, is the only Method to make any Man noble.

A Mason is to be so far benevolent, as never to shut his Ear unkindly to the Complaints of wretched Poverty ; but when a Brother is oppressed by Want, he is in a peculiar Manner to listen to his Sufferings with Attention ; in Consequence of which, Pity must flow from his Breast, and Relief without Prejudice according to his Capacity.

A Mason is to pay due Obedience to the Authority of his Master and presiding Officers, and to behave himself meekly amongst his Brethren ; neither neglecting his usual Occupation for the Sake of Company, in running from one Lodge to another ; nor quarrel with the ignorant Multitude, for their ridiculous Aspersions concerning it ; But at his leisure Hours he is required to study the Arts and Sciences with a diligent Mind, that he may not only perform his Duty to his great Creator, but also to his Neighbour and himself : For to walk humbly in the Sight of God, to do Justice, and love Mercy, are the certain Characteristics of a real Free and Accepted Ancient Mason : Which Qualifications I humbly hope they will possess to the End of Time ; and I dare venture to say, that every true Brother will join with me in, *Amen.*

The Benefits arising from a strict Observance of the Principles of the Craft, are so apparent, that I must believe every good Man would be fond to profess and practise the same ; because those Principles tend to promote the Happiness of Life, as they are founded on the Basis of Wisdom and Virtue.

In the first Place ; our Privileges and Instructions, when rightly made Use of, are not only productive of our Welfare on this Side of the Grave, but even our eternal Happiness hereafter.

For the Craft is founded on so solid a Basis that it will never admit Blasphemy, Lewdness, Swearing, Evil-Plotting, or Controversy ; and tho' they are not all of the same Opinion in Matters of Faith, yet they are ever in one Mind in Matters of Masonry ; that is, to labour justly, not to eat any Man's Bread for Nought, but to the utmost of our Capacity to love and serve each other, as Brethren of the same Household ought to do : Wisely judging, that it is as great an Absurdity in one Man to quarrel with another because he will not believe as he does, as it would be

in

in him to be angry because he was not exactly of the same Size and Countenance, &c.

Therefore to afford Succour to the Distressed, to divide our Bread with the industrious Poor, and to put the misguided Traveller into his Way, are Qualifications inherent in the Craft and suitable to its Dignity, and such as the worthy Members of that great Body have at all Times strove with indefatigable Pains to accomplish.

These and such like Benefits, arising from a strict Observance of the Principles of the Craft (as Numbers of Brethren have lately experienced) if duly considered, will be found not only to equal but to exceed any Society in being.

If so, the worthy Members of this great and most useful Society, can never be too careful in the Election of Members; I mean, a thorough Knowledge of the Character and Circumstances of a Candidate that begs to be initiated into the Mystery of Free-Masonry.

Upon this depends the Welfare or Destruction of the Craft; for as Regularity, Virtue, and Concord, are the only Ornaments of human Nature, (which is often too prone to act in different Capacities) so that the Happiness of Life depends, in a great Measure, on our own Election and a prudent Choice of those Steps.

For human Society cannot subsist without Concord, and the Maintenance of mutual good Offices; for, like the working of an Arch of Stone, it would fall to the Ground, provided one Piece did not properly support another.

In former Times every Man (at his Request) was not admitted into the Craft, (tho' perhaps of a good and moral Reputation) nor allowed to share the Benefits of our ancient and noble Institution, unless he was endued with such Skill in Masonry, as he might thereby be able to improve the Art, either in

Plan or Workmanship ; or had such an Affluence of Fortune as should enable him to employ, honour, and protect the Craftsmen.

I would not be understood, by this, to mean that no reputable Tradesmen should receive any of our Benefits ; but, on the contrary, am of Opinion that they are valuable Members of the Commonwealth, and often have proved themselves real Ornaments to Lodges.

Those who I aim at, are the miserable Wretches of Low-life, (often introduced by excluded Men\*) some of whom can neither read nor write ; and when (by the Assistance of Masonry) they are admitted into the Company of their Betters, they too often act beyond their Capacities ; and under Pretence of searching for Knowledge, they fall into Scenes of Gluttony or Drunkenness, and thereby neglect their necessary Occupations and injure their poor Families, who imagine they have a just Cause to pour out all their Exclamations and Invectives against the whole Body of Free-Masonry, without considering

\* That is, Men excluded from their Lodges for Misdemeanors, &c. who (finding themselves deemed unworthy of so noble a Society) still endeavour to make the rest of Mankind believe, that they are good and true, and have full Power and Authority to admit, enter, and make Free-Masons, when and wheresoever they please, &c. These Traders, (though but few in Number) associate together, and for any mean Consideration admit any Person to what little they know of the Craft. Little I say, for I honestly assure my Readers, that no Man who rightly understands the Craft, can be so blind as to trample over its ancient Land-marks ; therefore all Victuallers, &c. ought to be very cautious of entertaining such, from whom neither Benefit nor Credit can be expected.

considering or knowing that our Constitutions and Principles are quite opposite to such base Proceedings.

Here I think it necessary to put in a Word of Advice to some who may have an Inclination to become Members of this ancient and honourable Society : First, they are to understand that no Man can be made a regular Free-Mason, but such as is free from Bondage, of mature Age, upright in Body and Limbs, and endued with the necessary Senses of a Man : This has been the general Custom of Masons in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World.

To this I beg Leave to add a Word or two : The Persons to whom I now speak, are Men of some Education, and an honest Character ; but in low Circumstances : I say, let them first consider their Income and Family, and know that Free-Masonry requires Ability, Attendance, and a good Appearance, to maintain and support its ancient and honourable Grandeur. I could say a great deal more on this Point, but I think the Regulations are sufficient, and therefore refer the Reader to the Perusal of them.

The next Thing to be considered is the Choice of Officers to rule and govern the Lodge, according to the ancient and wholesome Laws of our Constitution ; and this is a Matter of great Concern, for the Officers of a Lodge are not only bound to advance and promote the Welfare of their own particular Lodge, but also whatsoever may tend to the Good of the Fraternity in general.

Therefore no Man ought to be nominated or put in such Election, but such as by his known Skill and Merit, is deemed worthy of Performance, *viz.* He must be well acquainted with all the private and public Rules and Orders of the Craft ; he ought to be strictly honest, humane of Nature, patient in Injuries,

juries, modest in Conversation, grave in Counsel and Advice, and (above all) constant in Amity and faithful in Secrecy.

Such Candidates well deserve to be chosen the Rulers and Governors of their respective Lodges, to whom the Members are to be courteous and obedient, and, by their wise and ancient Dictates, may learn to despise the over-courteous, impatient, contentious, presumptuous, arrogant, and conceited Prattlers, the Bane of human Society.

Here I cannot forbear saying, that I have known Men whose Intentions were very honest, and without any evil Design commit great Errors, and sometimes have been the Destruction of good Lodges ; and this occasioned by their Brethren hurrying them indiscreetly into Offices, wherein their slender Knowledge of Masonry rendered them incapable of executing the Business committed to their Charge, to the great Detriment of the Craft and their own Dishonour.

Amongst the Qualities and Principles of the Craft, I have given a Hint concerning the Behaviour of a Mason in the Lodge, to which I beg he may add the few following Lines, *viz.* he is to pay due Respect, and be obedient (in all reasonable Matters) to the Master and presiding Officers : He must not curse, swear, nor offer to lay Wagers ; nor use any lewd or unbecoming Language, in Derogation of GOD's NAME, and Corruption of good Manners ; nor behave himself ludicrously, nor jestingly, while the Lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn : Neither is he to introduce, support, or mention any Dispute or Controversy about Religion or Politicks ; nor force any Brother to eat, drink, or stay against his Inclination ; nor do or say any Thing that may be offensive, or hinder a free and innocent Conversation ; lest he should break the good Harmony, and defeat

defeat the laudable Designs and Purposes of the ancient and honourable Fraternity.

And I honestly recommend Free Masonry, as the most sovereign Medicine to purge out the above, or such other Vices : and regular Lodges, as the only Seminaries where Men (in the most pleasant and clearest Manner) may hear, understand, and learn their Duty to God ; and also to their Neighbours. And this without the Multiplicity of spiteful and malicious Words, long Arguments, or fierce Debates ; which have been made Use of among mistaken Mortals, upwards of a thousand Years past : And instead of uniting Men in one sacred Band (as the Servants of God, and Brethren of the same Household) have divided them into as many different Opinions, as there were (not only Languages, but even) Men at the Confusion of *Babel*.

As to the Behaviour of the Brethren when out of Lodge, I hope the short Space between each Lodge-Night will not admit of Forgetfulness of the Decency and good Decorum observed in the Lodge, which may serve them as an unerring Rule for their Behaviour and Conduct in all other Companies and Places ; and like the worshipful discreet Master of a Lodge, rule, govern, and instruct their Families at home in the Fear of God and Love of their Neighbours, while they themselves imitate the Member's Obedience, &c. in paying due Respect to their Superiors.

These few Hints may serve to put the Brethren in Mind of the Duty incumbent on them as Free-Masons ; and likewise, how to behave themselves in such a Manner as may be acceptable to God, agreeable to the Principles of Masonry, and much to their own Honour : But for further Satisfaction to my Readers in general, I shall here insert the several old Charges of Free and Accepted Masons.

*The OLD CHARGES of the FREE and  
ACCEPTED MASONS.*

**CHARGE I. Concerning GOD and RELIGION.**

**A**MASON is obliged by his Tenure to observe the moral Law as a true NOACHIDA\* ; and if he rightly understands the Craft, he will never be a stupid Atheist nor an irreligious Libertine, nor act against Conscience.

In ancient Times, the Christian Masons were charged to comply with the Christian Usages of each Country where they travelled or worked ; being found in all Nations, even of divers Religions.

They are generally charged to adhere to that Religion in which all Men agree (leaving each Brother to his own particular Opinion) ; that is, to be good Men and true, Men of Honour and Honesty, by whatever Names, Religions, or Persuasions they may be distinguished ; for they all agree in the three great Articles of *Noah*, enough to preserve the Cement of the Lodge.

Thus Masonry is the Centre of their Union, and the happy Means of conciliating Persons that otherwise must have remained at a perpetual Distance.

**CHARGE II. Of the CIVIL MAGISTRATE,  
supreme and subordinate.**

**A**MASON must be a peaceable Subject, never to be concerned in Plots against the State, nor disrespectful to inferior Magistrates. Of old, Kings, Princes, and States, encouraged the Fraternity for their Loyalty, who ever flourished most in Times of Peace ; but though a Brother is not to be countenanced in his Rebellion against the State, yet, if convicted of no other Crime, his Relation to the Lodge remains indefeasible.

C

CHARGE

\* Sons of *Noah*, the first Name of Free-Masons.

CHARGE III. *Concerning a LODGE.*

**A** LODGE is a Place where Masons meet to work in ; hence the Assembly, or organized Body of Free-Masons, is called a Lodge ; just as the Word Church, is expressive both of the Congregation and the Place of Worship.

Every Brother should belong to some particular Lodge, and cannot be absent without incurring Censure, if not necessarily detained.

The Men made Masons must be free-born (or no Bondsmen) of mature Age, and of good Report ; heale and sound, not deformed or dismembered, at the Time of their making ; but no Woman, nor Eunuch.

When Men of Quality, Eminence, Wealth, and Learning, apply to be made, they are to be respectfully accepted, after due Examination ; for such often prove good Lords (or Founders) of Work, and will not employ Cowans when true Masons can be had ; they also make the best Officers of Lodges, and the best Designers, to the Honour and Strength of the Lodge ; nay, from among them the Fraternity can have a Noble GRAND M A S T E R ; but those Brethren are equally subject to the Charges and Regulations, except in what more immediately concerns Operative Masons.

CHARGE IV. *Of MASTERS, WARDENS,  
FELLOWS, and APPRENTICES.*

**A** LL Preferments among Masons, is grounded upon real Worth and personal Merit only, not upon Seniority. No Master should take an Apprentice that is not the Son of honest Parents, a perfect Youth without Maim or Defect in his Body, and capable of learning the Mysteries of the Art ; that so the Lords (or Founders) may be well served and the Craft not despised ; and that when of Age and expert,

expert, he may become an Entered Apprentice, or a Free-Mason of the lowest Degree ; and upon his Improvements, a Fellow-Craft and a Master Mason, capable to undertake the Lord's Work.

The Wardens are chosen from among the Master-Masons, and no Brother can be a Master of a Lodge till he has acted as Warden somewhere, except in extraordinary Cases, or when a Lodge is to be formed, and none such to be had, for then three Master-Masons, tho' never Masters nor Wardens of Lodges before, may be constituted Masters and Wardens of that new Lodge.

But no Number, without three Master-Masons, can form a Lodge ; and none can be the Grand Master, or a Grand Warden, who has not acted as the Master of a particular Lodge.

#### CHARGE V. *Of the Management of the CRAFT in Working.*

ALL Masons should work hard and honestly on working Days, that they may live reputably, and appear in a decent and becoming Manner on Holidays ; and likewise the working Hours appointed by Law, or confirmed by Custom, shall be observed.

A Master Mason only must be the Surveyor or Master of the Work, who shall undertake the Lord's Work reasonably, shall truly dispense his Goods as if they were his own, and shall not give more Wages than just, to any Fellow or Apprentice.

The Wardens shall be true both to Master and Fellows, taking Care of all Things both within and without the Lodge, especially in the Master's Absence ; and their Brethren shall obey them.

The Master and the Masons shall faithfully finish the Lord's Work, whether Task or Journey ; nor shall they take the Work at Task, which hath been accustomed to Journey.

None shall shew Envy at a Brother's Prosperity ; nor supplant him, nor put him out of his Work, if capable to finish it.

All Masons shall meekly receive their Wages without murmuring or Mutiny, and not desert the Master till the Lord's Work is finished ; they must avoid ill Language, calling each other Brother or Fellow with much Courtesy, both within and without the Lodge ; they shall instruct a younger Brother to become bright and expert, that the Lord's Materials may not be spoiled.

But Free and Accepted Masons shall not allow Cowans to work with them, nor shall they be employed by Cowans without an urgent Necessity ; and even in that Case they must not teach Cowans, but must have a separate Communication ; no Labourer shall be employed in the proper Work of Free-Masons.

#### CHARGE VI. *Concerning MASON'S BEHAVIOUR.*

##### 1. *Behaviour in the Lodge before closing.*

**Y**OU must not hold private Committees, or separate Conversation, without Leave from the Master ; nor talk of any Thing impertinent, nor interrupt the Master or Warden, or any other Brother speaking to the Chair ; nor act ludicrously while the Lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn ; but you are to pay due Reverence to the Master, Wardens, and Fellows, and put them to worship.

Every Brother found guilty of a Fault shall stand to the Award of the Lodge, unless he appeals to the Grand Lodge ; or unless a Lord's Work is retarded ; for then a particular Reference may be made.

No private Piques, no Quarrels about Nations, Families, Religions, or Politics, must be brought within the Doors of the Lodge ; for as Masons, we are of the oldest Catholic Religion, before hinted

and

and of all Nations upon the Square, Level, and Plumb ; and like our Predecessors in all Ages, we are resolved against political Disputes, as contrary to the Peace and Welfare of the Lodge

2. *Behaviour after the Lodge is closed, and the Brethren not gone.*

You may enjoy yourselves with innocent Mirth, treating one another according to Ability, but avoiding all Excess ; not forcing a Brother to eat or drink beyond his own Inclination (according to the old Regulation of King *Abasuerus*) nor hinder him from going home when he pleases ; for though after Lodge Hours you are like other Men, yet the Blame of your Excess may be thrown upon the Fraternity, though unjustly.

3. *Behaviour at meeting without Strangers, but not in a formed Lodge.*

You are to salute one another as you have been, or shall be instructed ; freely communicating Hints of Knowledge, but without disclosing Secrets, unless to those that have given long Proof of their Taciturnity and Honour, and without derogating from the Respect due to any Brother, were he not a Mason ; for though all Brothers and Fellows are upon the Level, yet Masonry divests no Man of the Honour that was due to him before he was made a Mason, or that should become his Due afterwards ; nay, it rather adds to his Respect, teaching us to give Honour to whom it is due, especially to a noble or eminent Brother, whom we should distinguish from all of his Rank and Station, and serve him readily, according to our Ability.

4. *Behaviour in the Presence of Strangers, not Masons.*

You must be cautious in your Words, Carriage, and Motions ; so that the most penetrating Stranger may not be able to discover what is not proper to be intimated ; And the impertinent or ensnaring Questions,

tions, or ignorant Discourse of Strangers, must be prudently managed by Free-Masons.

5. *Behaviour at home, and in your Neighbourhood.*

Masons ought to be moral Men, as above charged ; consequently good Husbands, good Parents, good Sons, and good Neighbours ; not staying too long from home, and avoiding all Excess ; yet wise Men too, for certain Reasons known to them.

6. *Behaviour towards a foreign Brother, or Stranger.*

You are cautiously to examine him, as Prudence shall direct you, that you may not be imposed on by a Pretender, whom you are to reject with Derision, and beware of giving him any Hints ; but if you discover him to be true and faithful, you are to respect him as a Brother, and if in Want you are to relieve him if you can, or else direct him how he may be relieved : You must employ him if you can, or else recommend him to be employed ; but you are not charged to do beyond your Ability.

7. *Behaviour behind a Brother's Back, as well as before his Face.*

Free and Accepted Masons have ever been charged, to avoid all Manner of slandering and backbiting of true and faithful Brethren, or talking disrespectfully of a Brother's Performance or Person, and all Malice or unjust Resentment ; nay, you must not suffer any others to reproach an honest Brother, but defend his Character as far as is consistent with Honour, Safety, and Prudence ; though no farther.

CHARGE VII. *Concerning LAW-SUITS.*

**I**F a Brother do you Injury, apply first to your own or his Lodge, and if you are not satisfied you may appeal to the Grand Lodge ; but you must never take a legal Course, till the Cause cannot be otherwise decided ; for if the Affair is only between Masons, and about Masonry, Law-Suits ought to be prevented.

prevented by the good Advice of prudent Brethren, who are the best Referees of Differences.

But if that Reference is either impracticable or unsuccessful, and the Affair must be brought into the Courts of Law or Equity ; yet still you must avoid all Wrath, Malice, and Rancour in carrying on the Suit ; not saying or doing any thing that may hinder the Continuance or Renewal of brotherly Love and Friendship, which is the Glory and Cement of this ancient Fraternity ; that we may shew to all the World the benign Influence of Masonry, as all wise true and faithful Brethren have done from the Beginning of Time, and will do till Architecture shall be dissolved in the general Conflagration. Amen ! So mote it be !

 *All these Charges you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated to you in a Way that cannot be written.*

---

A SHORT CHARGE to a new admitted  
MASON.

BROTHER,

YOU are now admitted (by the unanimous Consent of our Lodge) a Fellow of our most ancient and honourable Society ; ancient as having subsisted from Time immemorial ; and honourable, as tending in every Particular to render a Man so who will be but conformable to its glorious Precepts : The greatest Monarchs in all Ages, as well of *Asia* and *Africa* as of *Europe*, have been Encouragers of the Royal Art ; and many of them have presided as GRAND-MASTERS over the Masons in their respective Territories, not thinking it any lessening to their Imperial Dignities, to level themselves with their Brethren in Masonry, and to act as they did.

The

The World's great Architect is our Supreme Master ; and the unerring Rule he has given us, is that by which we work ; religious Disputes are never suffered within the Lodge, for as Masons we only pursue the universal Religion, or the Religion of Nature ; this is the Cement which unites the most different Principles in one sacred Band, and brings together those who were the most distant from one another.

There are three general Heads of Duty which Masons ought always to inculcate, *viz.* to GOD, our Neighbour, and ourselves ; to GOD, in never mentioning his NAME but with that reverential Awe which a Creature ought to bear to his CREATOR, and to look upon him always as the *Summum Bonum* which we came into the World to enjoy, and according to that View to regulate all our Pursuits ; to our Neighbours, in acting upon the Square, or doing as we would be done by ; to ourselves, in avoiding all Intemperances and Excesses, whereby we may be rendered incapable of following our Work, or led into Behaviour unbecoming our laudable Profession, and always keeping within due Bounds and free from all Pollution.

In the State, a Mason is to behave as a peaceable and dutiful Subject, conforming chearfully to the Government under which he lives.

He is to pay a due Deference to his Superiors ; and from his Inferiors he is rather to receive Honour, with some Reluctance, than to extort it : He is to be a Man of Benevolence and Charity, not fitting down contented while his Fellow Creatures (but much more his Brethren) are in Want, when it is in his Power (without prejudicing himself or Family) to relieve them.

In the Lodge he is to behave with all due Decorum, lest the Beauty and Harmony thereof should be disturbed or broke ; He is to be obedient to the Master

Master and the presiding Officers, and to apply himself closely to the Busines of Matonry, that he may the sooner become a Proficient therein, both for his own Credit and for that of the Lodge

He is not to neglect his own necessary Avocations \* for the Sake of Masonry, nor to involve himself in Quarrels with those who through Ignorance may speak Evil of or ridicule it.

He is to be a Lover of the Arts and Sciences, and is to take all Opportunities to improve himself therein.

If he recommends a Friend to be made a Mason, he must vouch him to be such as he really believes will conform to the aforesaid Duties, lest, by his Misconduct at any Time, the Lodge should pass under some evil Imputations.

Nothing can prove more shocking to all faithful Masons, than to see any of their Brethren profane or break through the sacred Rules of their Order ; and such as can do it, they wish had never been admitted.

#### *The ANCIENT MANNER of CONSTITUTING a L O D G E.*

**A** New Lodge, for avoiding many Irregularities, should be solemnly constituted by the Grand-Master, with his Deputy and Wardens ; or in the Grand-Master's Absence, the Deputy acts for his Worship,

\* Here you are to understand, that a Mason ought not to belong to a Number of Lodges at one Time, nor run from Lodge to Lodge ; or otherwise, after Masons or Masonry, whereby his Busines or Family maybe neglected ; but yet every Mason is subject to all the Bye-Laws of his Lodge, which he is strictly and constantly to obey ;—for the Attendance and Dues of one Lodge, can never prejudice either him or his Family.

Worship, the senior Grand-Warden as Deputy, the junior Grand-Warden as the Senior, and the present Master of a Lodge as the Junior ; Or if the Deputy is also absent, the Grand-Master may depute either of his Grand-Wardens who can appoint others to act as Grand-Wardens, *pro tempore*.

The Lodge being opened, and the Candidates or new Master and Wardens being yet among the Fellow Crafts, the Grand-Master shall ask his Deputy if he has examined them, and whether he finds the Master well skilled in the Noble Science and the Royal Art, and duly instructed in our Mysteries, &c. the Deputy answering in the affirmative, shall (by the Grand-Master's Order) take the Candidate from among his Fellows, and present him to the Grand-Master, saying, *Right Worshipful Grand-Master, the Brethren here desire to be formed into a regular Lodge ; and I present my worthy Brother, A. B. to be (installed) their Master, whom I know to be of good Morals and great Skill, true and trusty, and a Lover of the whole Fraternity, wheresoever dispersed over the Face of the Earth.*

Then the Grand-Master placing the Candidate on his Left-Hand, and having asked and obtained the unanimous Consent of the Brethren, shall say (after some other Ceremonies and Expressions that cannot be written) *I constitute and form these good Brethren into a new regular Lodge, and appoint you, Brother A. B. the Master of it, not doubting of your Capacity and Care to preserve the Cement of the Lodge, &c.*

Upon this the Deputy or some other Brother for him, shall rehearse the Charge of a Master ; and the Grand-Master shall ask the Candidate, saying, *Do you submit to these Charges as Masters have done in all Ages ?* And the new Master signifying his cordial Submission thereto, the Grand-Master shall, by certain significant Ceremonies and ancient Usages, install him and present him with his Warrant, the Book of Constitutions.

Constitutions, the Lodge-Book, and the Instruments of his Office, one after another ; and after each of them the Grand-Master, his Deputy, or some Brother for him, shall rehearse the short and pithy Charge that is suitable to the Thing present.

Next, the Members of this new Lodge, bowing altogether to the Grand-Master, shall return his Worship their Thanks (according to the Custom of Masters) and shall immediately do Homage to their new Master, and (as faithful Craftsmen) signify their Promise of Subjection and Obedience to him by usual Congratulations.

The Deputy and Grand-Wardens, and any other Brethren that are not Members of this new Lodge, shall next congratulate the new Master, and he shall return his becoming Acknowledgments (as Master-Masons) first to the Grand Master and Grand Officers, and to the rest in their Order.

Then the Grand-Master orders the new Master to enter immediately upon the Exercise of his Office, and, calling forth his senior Warden, a Fellow-Craft (Master Mason) presents him to the Grand-Master for his Worship's Approbation, and to the new Lodge for their Consent ; upon which the senior or junior Grand-Warden, or some Brother for him, shall rehearse the Charge of a Warden, &c. of a private Lodge ; and he signifying his cordial Submission thereto, the new Master shall present him singly with the several Instruments of his Office, and, in ancient Manner and due Form, install him in his proper Place.

In like Manner the new Master shall call forth his junior Warden, who shall be a Master-Mason, and presented (as above) to the junior Grand-Warden, or some other Brother in his stead, and shall in the above Manner be installed in his proper Place ; and the Brethren of this new Lodge shall signify their

their Obedience to these new Wardens, by the usual Congratulations due to Wardens.

The Grand-Master then gives all the Brethren Joy of their Master and Wardens, &c. and recommends Harmony, &c. hoping their only Contention, will be a laudable Emulation in cultivating the Royal Art, and the Social Virtues.

Then the Grand-Secretary, or some Brother for him, (by the Grand-Master's Order) in the Name of the Grand Lodge, declares and proclaims this new Lodge duly constituted No. , &c.

Upon which all the new Lodge together (after the Custom of Masters) return their hearty and sincere Thanks for the Honour of this Constitution.

The Grand-Master also orders the Grand Secretary to register this new Lodge in the Grand Lodge-Book, and to notify the same to the other particular Lodges ; and, after some other ancient Customs and Demonstrations of Joy and Satisfaction, he orders the senior Grand-Warden to close the Lodge.

---

### P R A Y E R S used in LODGES.

*A PRAYER said at the Opening of the Lodge, &c.  
used by Jewish FREE MASONs.*

**O** Lord, excellent art thou in thy Truth, and there is nothing great in Comparison to thee ; for thine is the Praise, from all the Works of thy Hands, for evermore.

Enlighten us, we beseech thee, in the true Knowledge of Masonry : By the Sorrows of *Adam*, thy first made Man ; by the Blood of *Abel*, thy holy one ; by the Righteousness of *Seth*, in whom thou art well-pleased ; and by thy Covenant with *Noah*, in whose Architecture thou wast pleased to save the Seed of thy beloved ; number us not among those that

that know not thy Statutes, nor the divine Mysteries of the secret Cabbala.

But grant, we beseech thee, that the Ruler of this Lodge may be endued with Knowledge and Wisdom, to instruct us and explain his secret Mysteries, as our holy Brother *Moses*\* did (in his Lodge) to *Aaron*, to *Eleazar* and *Ithamar*, (the Sons of *Aaron*) and the seventy Elders of *Israel*.

And

\* In the Preface to the *Mishna*, we find this Tradition of the *Jews*, explained as follows :

God not only delivered the Law to *Moses* on Mount *Sinai*, but the Explanation of it likewise : When *Moses* came down from the Mount, and entered into his Tent, *Aaron* went to visit him ; and *Moses* acquainted *Aaron* with the Laws he had received from God, together with the Explanation of them : After this *Aaron* placed himself at the Right-Hand of *Moses*, and *Eleazar* and *Ithamar* (the Sons of *Aaron*) were admitted, to whom *Moses* repeated what he had just before told to *Aaron* : These being seated, the one on the Right-Hand, the other on the Left-Hand of *Moses* ; the seventy Elders of *Israel*, who composed the Sanhedrim, came in ; and *Moses* again declared the same Laws to them, with the Interpretations of them, as he had done before to *Aaron* and his Sons. Lastly, all, who pleased of the common People were invited to enter, and *Moses* instructed them likewise in the same Manner as the rest : So that *Aaron* heard four Times what *Moses* had been taught by God upon Mount *Sinai*, *Eleazar* and *Ithamar* three Times, the seventy Elders twice, and the People once. *Moses* afterwards reduced the Laws which he had received into Writing, but not the Explanation of them ; these he thought it sufficient to trust to the Memories of the above-mentioned Persons, who, being perfectly instructed in them delivered them to their Children, and these again to theirs from Age to Age.

And grant that we may understand, learn, and keep all the Statutes and Commandments of the Lord, and this holy Mystery, pure and undefiled unto our Lives End. Amen, Lord.

*A PRAYER used among the primitive Christian MASONs.*

**T**HE Might of the Father of Heaven, and the Wisdom of his glorious Son, through the Grace and Goodness of the Holy Ghost, being three Persons in one Godhead, be with us at our Beginning, and give us Grace so to govern us here in our living, that we may come to his Bliss that never shall have End. Amen.

*Another PRAYER, and that which is most general at Making or Opening.*

**M**OST holy and glorious Lord God, thou great Architect of Heaven and Earth, who art the Giver of all good Gifts and Graces, and hast promised that where two or three are gathered together in thy Name, thou wilt be in the Midst of them : In thy Name we assemble and meet together, most humbly beseeching thee to bleis us in all our Undertakings, that we may know and serve thee aright, that all our Doings may tend to thy Glory and the Salvation of our Souls.

And we beseech thee, O Lord God, to bles this our present Undertaking, and grant that this our new Brother may dedicate his Life to thy Service, and be a true and faithful Brother among us : Endue him with a Competency of thy divine Wisdom, that he may, with the Secrets of Free-Masonry be able to unfold the Mysteries of Godliness and Christianity. This we most humbly beg, in the Name, and for the Sake of JESUS CHRIST our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

A H A B A T

\* A HABATH OLAM. *A PRAYER*  
*repeated in the Royal Arch Lodge at Jerusalem.*

THOU hast loved us, O Lord our God, with eternal Love ; thou hast spared us with great and exceeding Patience, our Father and our King, for thy great NAME's Sake, and for our Fathers Sake who trusted in thee, to whom thou didst teach the Statutes of Life, that they might do after the Statutes of thy good Pleasure with a perfect Heart : So be thou merciful unto us, O our Father, merciful Father, that sheweth Mercy, have Mercy upon us we beseech thee, and put Understanding into our Hearts, that we may understand, be wise, hear, learn, teach, keep, do, and perform all the Words of the Doctrine of thy Law in Love, and enlighten our Eyes in thy Commandments, and cause our Hearts to cleave to thy Law, and unite them in the Love and Fear of thy NAME ; we will not be ashamed, nor confounded, nor stumble, for ever and ever.

Because we have trusted in thy HOLY, GREAT, MIGHTY, and FERIBLE NAME, we will rejoice and be glad in thy Salvation, and in thy Mercies, O Lord our God ; and the Multitude of thy Mercies, shall not forsake us for ever. Selah : And now make Haste and bring upon us a Blessing, and Peace from the four Corners of the Earth ; for thou art a God that workest Salvation, and has chosen us out of every People and Language ; and thou, our King, hast caused us to cleave to thy GREAT NAME, in Love to praise thee and to be united to thee, and to love thy NAME : Blessed art thou, O Lord God, who hast chosen thy People Israel in Love.

Having

\* See Dr. Weston, on the *Mishna*.

Having inserted this Prayer, and mentioned that Part of Masonry commonly called the Royal Arch (which I firmly believe to be the Root, Heart, and Marrow of Free-Masonry) I cannot forbear giving a Hint of a certain evil Designer, who has made a Trade thereof for some Time past, and has drawn in a Number of worthy, honest Men, and made them believe that he and his Assistants truly taught them all and every Part of the above-named Branch of Masonry, which they soon communicated to the worthy Brethren of their Acquaintance, without being able to form any Sort of Judgment whereby they might distinguish Truth from Falshood, and consequently could not discern the Imposition ; but, as the wise *Seneca* justly observes, it fares with us in human Life as in a routed Army, one stumbles first and then another falls upon him ; and so they follow one upon the Neck of another, till the whole Field comes to be but one Heap of Miscarriages. This is the Case of all those who think themselves Royal Arch Masons, without passing the Chair in regular Form, according to the ancient Custom of the Craft : To this I will add the Opinion of our Worshipful Brother Dr. *Fifield D'Affigny*, printed in the Year 1744.

“ Some of the Fraternity (says he) have expressed  
“ an Uneasiness at this Matter being kept a Secret  
“ from them (since they had already passed through  
“ the usual Degrees of Probation) I cannot help  
“ being of Opinion, that they have no Right to  
“ any such Benefit until they make a proper Ap-  
“ plication, and are received with due Formality :  
“ And as it is an organized Body of Men who have  
“ passed the Chair, and given undeniable Proofs of  
“ their Skill in Architecture, it cannot be treated  
“ with too much Reverence ; and more especially  
“ since the Characters of the present Members of  
“ that particular Lodge are untainted, and their  
“ Behaviour judicious and unexceptionable : So  
“ that

" that there cannot be the least Hinge to hang a  
" Doubt on, but that they are most excellent Ma-  
" sons."

The Respect I have for the very Name of Free Mason, is sufficient to make me conceal the Name of the Person here pointed at ; and, instead of exposing him, or stigmatizing him with a Name he justly deserves, I earnestly wish that God may guide him back, out of his present Labyrinth of Darkness, to the true Light of Masonry ; which is, Truth, Charity, and Justice.

I make no Manner of Doubt, but that this will reach the Hands of the Person aimed at ; and as my Intention is rather to reform than offend, I hope he will answer my Expectation, in laying aside such Evils as may bring Dishonour to the Craft and himself ; and I assure him (upon the Honour of a Mason) I have no evil Design against him, no more than *Hesiod* had against his Brother *Perseus*, when he wrote the following Advice.

O *Perseus*, foolish *Perseus*, bow thine Ear  
To the good Counsels of a Soul sincere ;  
To Wickedness the Road is quickly found,  
Short is the Way and on an easy Ground ;  
The Paths of Virtue must be reach'd by Toil,  
Arduous and long, and on a rugged Soil ;  
Thorny the Gate, but when the Top you gain,  
Fair is the future, and the Prospect plain ;  
Far does the Man all other Men excel,  
Who from his Wisdom thinks in all Things well ;  
Wisely considering, to himself a Friend,  
All for the present Best and for the End ;  
Nor is the Man without his Share of Praise.  
Who well the Dictates of the Wise obeys ;

D

But

But he that is not wise himself, nor can  
Hearken to Wisdom, is a useless Man.



*The GENERAL REGULATIONS of the  
FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.*

Old Regulations.

I.

**T**HE Grand-Master or Deputy, has full Authority and Right, not only to be present, but also to preside in every Lodge with the Master of the Lodge on his Left-Hand; and to order his Grand-Wardens to attend him, who are not to act as Wardens of particular Lodges, but in his Presence, and at his Command; for the Grand-Master, while in a particular Lodge, may command the Wardens of that Lodge, or any other Master-Masons, to act as his Wardens, pro tempore.

Officers) should wear their Jewels in Gold, pendant to blue \* Ribbons about their Necks, and white Leather Aprons with blue Silk; which Sort of Aprons may also be worn by former Grand Officers.

\* I shall at all Times be conformable, and pay due Respect to every Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of regular

New Regulations.

I.

**T**HAT is only when the Grand-Wardens are absent, for the Grand-Master cannot deprive them of their Office without shewing Cause, fairly appearing to the Grand Lodge, according to the Old Regulation XVIII: So that if they are present in a particular Lodge, with the Grand-Master, they must act as Wardens there.

Some Grand Lodges (to cure some Irregularities) have ordered that none but the Grand-Master, his Deputy, and Wardens (who are the only Grand

## Old Regulations.

II. The Master of a particular Lodge, has the Right and Authority of congregating the Members of his Lodge into a Chapter, upon an Emergency or Occurrence, as well as to appoint the Time and Place of their usual forming; and in Case of Death or Sickness, or necessary Absence of the Master,

the senior Warden shall

act as Master, pro-tempore, if no Brother is present who has been Master of that Lodge before; for the absent Master's Authority reverts to the last Master present, though he cannot act till the senior Warden congregates the Lodge.

III. The Master of each particular Lodge, or one of the Wardens, or some other Brother by Appointment of the Master shall keep a Book containing their Bye-Laws, the Names of their Members, and a List of all the Lodges in Town, with the usual Time and Places of their

## New Regulations.

II. It was agreed, that if the Master of a particular Lodge is deposed, or demits, the senior Warden shall forthwith fill the Master's Chair till the next Time of choosing, and ever since in the Master's Absence he fills the Chair, even though a former Master be present.

III. If a particular Lodge remove to a new Place for their stated Meeting, the Officers shall immediately signify the same to the Grand Secretary.

The Precedency of Lodges is grounded on the Seniority of their Constitution.

D 2

regular Free-Masons, and am well assured that Grand Officers only should be distinguished by Gold Jewels, and them according to their proper Order; but at the same Time I am certain, that every Member of the Grand Lodge has an undoubted Right to wear Purple, Blue, White, or Crimson.

forming, and also the Transactions of their own Lodge  
that are proper to be written.

Old Regulations.

IV. No Lodge shall make more than five new Brothers at one and the same Time, without an urgent Necessity, nor any Man under the Age of twenty-five Years, (who must also be his own Master) unless by a Dispensation from the Grand-Master.

V. No Man can be accepted a Member of a particular Lodge, without previous Notice one Month before given to the Lodge, in order to make due Inquiry into the Reputation and Capacity of the Candidate, unless by a Dispensation.

VI. But no Man can be entered a Brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted a Member thereof, without the unanimous Consent of all the Members of that Lodge then present, when the Candidate is proposed, and when their Consent is formally asked by the Master, they are to give their Consent in

New Regulations.

IV. No Brother shall belong to more than one Lodge within the Bills of Mortality (though he may visit them all) except the Members of a foreign Lodge.

But this Regulation is neglected for several Reasons, and is now obsolete.

V. The Grand Secretary can direct the Petitioners in the Form of a Dispensation, if wanted; but if they know the Candidate, they do not require a Dispensation.

VI. No Visitor, however skilled in Masonry, shall be admitted into a Lodge, unless he is personally known to, or well vouched and recommended by one of that Lodge then present.

But it was found inconvenient to insist upon Unanimity in several Cases, and therefore the Grand-

## Old Regulations.

*their own prudent Way ; either virtually, or in Form : but with Unanimity : Nor is this inherent Privilege subject to a Dispensation, because the Members of a particular Lodge are the best Judges of it ; and because, if a turbulent Member should be imposed on them, it might spoil their Harmony or hinder the Freedom of their Communication, or even break or disperse the Lodge which ought to be avoided by all that are true and faithful.*

## New Regulations.

Masters have allowed the Lodges to admit a Member if there are not above three Ballots against him ; though some Lodges desire no such Allowance.

I shall not mention the Cause of the above new Regulation being made, but certain it is that real Free-Masons have no Occasion for any such Regulation, they being able to distinguish a true Brother, let his Country or Language be ever so remote or obscure to us ; nor is it in the Power of false Pretenders to deceive us.

VII. *Every new Brother, at his Entry, is decently to cloath the Lodge, that is, all the Brethren present, and to deposit something for the Relief of the indigent and decayed Brethren, as the Candidate shall think fit to bestow, over and above the small Allowance that may be stated in the Bye-Laws of that particular Lodge, which Charity shall be kept by the Cashier ; also the Candidate shall solemnly promise to submit to the Constitutions, and other good Usages, that shall be intimated to him, in Time and Place convenient.*

VIII. *No Set or Number of Brethren shall with-*

VII. See this explained in the Account of the Constitution of the General Charity ; only particular Lodges are not limited, but may take their own Method for Charity.

VIII. *Every Brother concerned in making Ma-*

## Old Regulations.

*draw, or separate themselves from the Lodge in which they were made, or were afterwards admitted Members of, unless the Lodge become too numerous; nor even then, without a Dispensation from the Grand-Master or Deputy; and when thus separated, they must either immediately join themselves to such other Lodges that they shall like best (who are willing to receive them,) or else obtain the Grand-Master's Warrant to join in forming a new Lodge, to be regularly constituted in good Time.*

*If any Set or Number of Masons, shall take upon themselves to form a Lodge without the Grand-Master's Warrant, the regular Lodges are not to countenance them, nor own them as fair Brethren duly formed, nor approve of their Acts and Deeds; but must treat them as Rebels, until they humble themselves as the Grand-Master shall in his Prudence direct, and until he approve of them by his Warrant signified to the*

## New Regulations.

*sons clandestinely, shall not be allowed to visit any Lodge till he has made due Submission, even tho' the Brother so admitted may be allowed.*

*None who make a started Lodge without the Grand-Master's Warrant, shall be admitted into regular Lodges, till they make due Submission and obtain Grace.*

*If any Brethren form a Lodge without Leave, and shall irregularly make new Brothers, they shall not be admitted into any regular Lodge, no not as Visitors, till they render a good Reason, or make due Submission.*

*If any Lodge within the Limits of the City of London, cease to meet regularly during twelve Months successively, and not keep up to the Rules and Orders of the Grand Lodge, its Number and Place shall be erased or discontinued in the Grand Lodge-books; and if they Petition to be inserted or owned as a regular Lodge, it must lose its former Place and Rank of Pre-*

*Old Regulations.*  
*other Lodges, as the Custom  
 is when a new Lodge is to  
 be registered in the Grand  
 Lodge-Book.*

destine Manner ; that is, in no regular Lodge, nor by any Authority or Dispensation from the Grand-Master, and upon small and unworthy Considerations, to the Dishonour of the Craft ;

The Grand Lodge decreed, that no Person so made, nor any concerned in making him, shall be a grand Officer, nor any Officer of any particular Lodge ; nor shall any such partake of the general Charity, if they should come to want it.

*IX. But if any Brother  
 so far misbehave himself,  
 as to render his Lodge un-  
 easy, he shall be thrice du-  
 ly admonished by the Ma-  
 ster and Wardens in that  
 Lodge formed ; and if he  
 will not refrain his Impru-  
 dence, nor obediently sub-  
 mit to the Advice of his  
 Brethren, he shall be dealt  
 with according to the Bye-  
 Laws of that particular  
 Lodge ; or else in such a  
 Manner as the Grand-  
 Lodge shall in their great  
 Prudence think fit, for  
 which a new Regulation  
 may be afterwards made.*

*for hearing and determining the Affair, at least ten  
 Days before, and the Determination shall be made*

*New Regulations.*  
 dency, and submit to a  
 new Constitution.

Seeing that some ex-  
 traneous Brothers have  
 been lately made in a clan-

in no regular Lodge, nor  
 by any Authority or Dispensation from the Grand-  
 Master, and upon small and unworthy Considerations,  
 to the Dishonour of the Craft ;

*IX. Whereas several  
 Disputes have arisen a-  
 bout the Removal of  
 Lodges from one House  
 to another, and it has  
 been questioned in whom  
 that Power is invested, it  
 is hereby declared ‘ That  
 ‘ no Lodge shall be remo-  
 ‘ ved without the Master’s  
 ‘ Knowledge, that no Mo-  
 ‘ tion be made for remo-  
 ‘ ving in the Master’s Ab-  
 ‘ fence, and that if the  
 ‘ Motion be seconded, or  
 ‘ thirded, the Master shall  
 ‘ order Summons to e-  
 ‘ very individual Member  
 ‘ specifying the Business,  
 ‘ and appointing a Day*

‘ by the Majority ; but if he be of the Minority  
 ‘ against removing, the Lodge shall not be removed,  
 ‘ unless the Majority consists of full two-thirds of  
 ‘ the Members present.’

But if the Master refuse to direct such Summons, either of the Wardens may do it ; and if the Master neglects to attend on the Day fixed, the Warden may preside in determining the Affair, in the Manner prescribed ; but they shall not, in the Master’s Absence, enter upon any other Cause but what is particularly mentioned in the same Summons.

And if the Lodge is thus regularly ordered to be removed, the Master or Warden shall send Notice to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, for the publishing the same at the next Grand Lodge.

#### Old Regulations.

X. *The Majority of every particular Lodge, when congregated (not else) shall have Privilege of giving Instructions to their Master and Wardens before the Meeting of the Grand Chapter, because the said Officers are their Representatives, and are supposed to speak the Sentiments of their Brethren at the said Grand Lodge.*

XI. *All particular Lodges are to observe the Usages as much as possible; in order to which, and also for cultivating a good Understanding among Free-Masons, some Members of every Lodge shall be depu-*

#### New Regulations.

X. Upon a sudden Emergency, the Grand Lodge has allowed a private Brother to be present, and, with Leave asked and given, to signify his Mind if it was about what concerned Masonry.

XI. The same Usages for Substance are actually observed in every regular Lodge, (of real Free and Accepted Masons) which is much owing to visiting Brethren, who compare the Usages.

ted to visit other Lodges, as often as shall be thought convenient.

*Old Regulations.*

XII. *The Grand Lodge consists of, and is formed by the Master and Wardens of all the particular Lodges upon Record, with the Grand-Master at their Head, the Deputy on his Left Hand, and the Grand Wardens in their Places.*

*These must have their quarterly Communications, or monthly Meetings and Adjournments, as often as Occasion requires, in some convenient Place, as the Grand Master shall appoint, where none shall be present but its own proper Members, without Leave asked and given; and while such a Stranger (though a Brother) stays, he is not allowed to vote, nor even to speak to any Question, without Leave of the Grand Lodge, or unless he is desired to give his Opinion.*

*All Matters in the Grand Lodge are determined by a Majority of Votes, each Member having one Vote, and the Grand Master two Votes, unless the Grand Lodge*

*New Regulations.*

XII. *No new Lodge is owned, nor their Officers admitted into the Grand Lodge, unless it be regularly constituted and registered.*

*All who have been or shall be Grand Masters, shall be Members of and vote in all Grand Lodges.*

*All who have been or shall be Deputy Grand Master, shall be Members of and vote in all Grand Lodges.*

*All who have been or shall be Grand Wardens, shall be Members of and vote in all Grand Lodges.*

*Masters or Wardens of particular Lodges, shall never attend the Grand Lodge without their Jewels, except upon giving good and sufficient Reasons.*

*If any Officer of a particular Lodge cannot attend, he may send a Brother (that has been in that or a higher Office before) with his Jewels and Cloathing, to supply his Room and support the Honour of his Lodge.*

*leave any particular Thing to the Determination of the Grand-Master, for the Sake of Expedition.*

*Old Regulations.*

XIII. *At the Grand Lodge Meeting, all Matters that concern the Fraternity in general or particular Lodges, or single Brothers, are sedately and maturely to be discoursed of.*

1. *Apprentices must be admitted Fellow-Crafts and Masters only here, unless by a Dispensation from the Grand-Master.*

2. *Here also all Differences that cannot be made up, or accommodated privately, nor by a particular Lodge, are to be seriously considered and decided; and if any Brother thinks himself aggrieved by the Decision, he may appeal to the Grand Lodge next ensuing, and leave his Appeal in Writing with the Grand-Master, the Deputy, or Grand-Wardens.*

3. *Hither also all the Officers of particular Lodges shall bring a List of such Members as have been made, or even admitted by them since the last Grand Lodge.*

4. *There shall be Books kept by the Grand-Master, or Deputy, or rather by some other Brother, appointed Secretary of the Grand Lodge, wherein shall be recorded all the Lodges, with the usual Times and Places of their forming, and the Names of all the Members of*

*New Regulations.*

XIII. *What Business cannot be transacted at one Lodge, may be referred to the Committee of Charity, and by them reported to the next Grand-Lodge.*

*The Master of a Lodge, with his Wardens and a competent Number of the Lodge assembled in due Form, can make Masters and Fellows at Discretion.*

*It was agreed in the Grand Lodge, that no Petitions and Appeals shall be heard on the annual Grand Lodge or Feast-Day; nor shall any Business be transacted that tends to interrupt the Harmony of the Assembly, but all shall be referred to the next Grand Lodge.*

each Lodge ; also all the Affairs of the Grand Lodge that are proper to be written.

5. The Grand Lodge shall consider of the most prudent and effectual Method of collecting and disposing of what Money shall be lodged with them on Charity, towards the Relief only of any true Brother fallen into Poverty and Decay, but none else.

6. But each particular Lodge may dispose of their own Charity for poor Brothers, according to their own Bye-Laws, until it be agreed by all the Lodges (in a new Regulation\*) to carry in the Charity collected by them to the Grand Lodge, at their quarterly or annual Communication, in order to make a common Stock for the more handsome Relief of poor Brethren.

7. They shall appoint a Treasurer, a Brother of worldly Substance, who shall be a Member of the Grand Lodge by Virtue of his Office, and shall be always present, and have Power to move to the Grand Lodge any Thing that concerns his Office.

8. To him shall be committed all Money raised for the general Charity, or for any other Use of the Grand Lodge, which he shall write down in a Book, with the respective Ends and Uses for which the several Sums are intended, and shall expend or disburse the same by such a certain Order signed, as the Grand Lodge shall hereafter agree to in a new Regulation.

But by virtue of his Office, as Treasurer, without any other Qualification, he shall not vote in choosing a new Grand-Master and Grand-Wardens, tho' in every other Transaction.

9. In like Manner the Secretary shall be a Member of the Grand-Lodge, by virtue of his Office, and shall vote in every Thing except in choosing Grand Officers.

10. The Treasurer and Secretary may have each a Clerk or Assistant, if they think fit, who must be a Brother and a Master-Mason, but must never be a

\* See this explained in the Regulation for Charity.

*Member of the Grand-Lodge, nor speak without being allowed or commanded.*

11. *The Grand-Master or Deputy, have Authority always to command the Treasurer and Secretary to attend him, with their Clerks and Books, in order to see how Matters go on, and to know what is expedient to be done upon any Emergency.*

12. *Another Brother and Master-Mason should be appointed the Tyler, to look after the Door ; but he must be no Member of the Grand-Lodge.*

13. *But these Offices may be further explained by a new Regulation, when the Necessity or Expediency of them may more appear than at present to the Fraternity.*

#### Old Regulations.

XIV. *If at any Grand Lodge, stated or occasional, monthly or annual, the Grand-Master and Deputy should both be absent, then the present Master of a Lodge, that has been longest a Free-Mason, shall take the Chair and preside as Grand-Master, pro tempore, and shall be vested with all the Honour and Power for the Time being, provided there is no Brother present that has been Grand-Master or Deputy formerly ; for the last former Grand-Master or Deputy in Company, takes Place of right in the Absence of the Grand-Master or Deputy.*

#### New Regulations.

XIV. In the first Edition the Right of Grand-Wardens was omitted in this Regulation, and it has been since found that the old Lodges never put into the Chair the Master of a particular Lodge, but when there was no Grand Warden in Company, present nor former ; and that in such a Case, a grand Officer always took Place of any Master of a Lodge that has not been a grand Officer.

Therefore, in Case of the Absence of all Grand-Masters and Deputies, the present senior Grand-Warden fills the Chair ; and in his Absence, the junior Grand-Warden ;

and in his Absence, the oldest former Grand-Warden in Company ; and if no former grand Officer be found, then the oldest Free-Mason who is now the Master of a Lodge.

But to avoid Disputes, the Grand-Master usually gives a particular Commission, under his Hand and Seal of Office, counter-signed by the Grand Secretary to the senior Grand-Warden, or in his Absence to the junior, to act as Deputy Grand-Master when the Deputy is not in Town.

#### Old Regulations.

XV. *In the Grand-Lodge none can act as Wardens but the present Grand-Wardens, if in Company ; and if absent, the Grand-Master shall order private Wardens to act as Grand-Wardens, pro tempore, whose Places are to be supplied by two Fellow-Crafts, or Master Masons of the same Lodge; called forth to act, or sent thither by the Master thereof; or if by him omitted, the Grand-Master, or he that presides, shall call them forth to act; so that the Grand-Lodge may be always compleat.*

fit for the present Service.

But if no former Grand-Wardens are in Company, the Grand-Master, or he that presides, calls forth whom he pleases to act Grand-Wardens, *pro tempore.*

#### New Regulations.

XV. Soon after the first Edition of the Book of Constitutions, the Grand Lodge finding it was always the ancient Usage that the oldest former Grand-Wardens supplied the Places of those of the Year when absent, the Grand-Masters ever since has ordered them to take Place immediately, and act as Grand-Wardens, *pro tempore*; which they always do in the Absence of the Grand-Wardens for the Year, except when they have waved their Privilege for that Time, to honour some Brother whom they thought more

## Old Regulations.

XVI. 1. *The Grand-Wardens, or any others, are first to advise with the Deputy about the Affairs of the Lodges of private single Brothers, and are not to apply to the Grand-Master without the Knowledge of the Deputy, unless he refuse his Concurrence.*

2. *In which Case, or in Case of any Difference of Sentiment between the Deputy and Grand-Wardens or other Brothers, both Parties are to go to the Grand-Master by Consent ; who, by Virtue of his great Authority and Power, can easy decide the Controversy, and make up the Difference.*

3. *The Grand-Master should not receive any private Intimations of Business concerning Masons and Masonry, but from his Deputy first, except in such Cases as his Worship can easily judge of ; and if the Application to the Grand-Master be irregular, his Worship can order the Grand-Wardens, or any so applying, to wait upon the Deputy, who is speedily to prepare the Business, and lay it orderly before his Worship.*

XVII. *No Grand-Master, Deputy Grand-Master, Grand Warden, Treasurer, or Secretary, or who-ever acts for them, or in their Stead, pro tempore, can at the same Time act as the Master or Warden*

## New Regulations.

XVI. 1. *This was intended for the Ease of the Grand-Master, and for the Honour of the Deputy.*

2. *No such Case has happened in our Time, and all Grand-Masters have governed more by Love than Power.*

3. *No irregular Applications have been made (in our Time) to the Grand-Master.*

XVII. *Old Grand-Officers, are now some of them Officers of particular Lodges, but are not deprived of their Privilege in the Grand-Lodge, to sit and vote there as old Grand-Officers ; only he*

## Old Regulations.

of a particular Lodge ; but as soon as any of them has discharged his publick Office, he returns to that Post or Station in his particular Lodge, from which he was called to officiate.

XVIII. 1. If the Deputy be sick, or necessarily absent, the Grand-Master can chuse any B, other he pleases, to act as his Deputy, pro tempore.

2. But he that is chosen Deputy at the Installment, and also the Grand-Wardens, cannot be discharged, unless the Cause fairly appear to the Grand-Lodge.

3. For the Grand-Master, if he is uneasy, may call a Grand-Lodge, on Purpose to lay the Cause before them, for their Advice and Concurrence.

And if the Members of the Grand-Lodge cannot reconcile the Grand-Master with his Deputy or Wardens, they are to allow the Grand-Master to discharge his Deputy or Wardens, and to choose another Deputy immediately, and the same Grand Lodge, in that Case, shall forthwith choose other Grand-Wardens, so that Harmony and Peace may be preserved.

## New Regulations.

deputes a past Officer of his particular Lodge to act, *pro tempore*, as the Officer of that Lodge, at the Grand-Lodge.

XVIII. 1. The senior Grand-Warden now, ever supplies the Deputy's Place ; the junior, acts as the senior ; the oldest former Grand-Warden, as the junior ; also the oldest Mason, as above.

2. This was never done in our Time. See New Regulation I.

3. Should this Case ever happen, the Grand-Master appoints his Deputy, and the Grand-Lodge the other Grand Officers.

## Old Regulations.

XIX. *If the Grand-Master should abuse his great Power, and render himself unworthy of the Obedience and Submission of the Lodges, he shall be treated in a Way and Manner to be agreed upon in a new Regulation; because hitherto the ancient Fraternity have had no Occasion for it.*

XX. *The Grand-Master, with his Deputy, Grand-Wardens, and Secretary, shall at least once go round and visit all the Lodges about Town during his Mastership.*

Deputy, the junior as the senior, as above; or if both or any of them be absent, the Deputy, or he that presides for him, may appoint whom he pleases in their Stead, *pro tempore*.

For when both the Grand-Masters are absent the senior or junior Grand-Warden may preside as Deputy, in visiting the Lodges or in the Constitution of a new Lodge; neither of which can be done without, at least, one of the present Grand Officers; except Places at too great a Distance from the Grand Lodge, and in such Case some faithful Brother who has passed the Chair, &c. shall have a proper Deputation, &c. under the Grand-Lodge Seal, for the Constitution of such new Lodge or Lodges, in distant or remote Countries, where the Grand Officers cannot possibly attend.

XXI. *If the Grand-Master dies during his*

## New Regulations.

XIX. The Free-Masons firmly hope that there never will be any Occasion for such a new Regulation.

XX. Or else he shall send his Grand Officers to visit the Lodges: This old and laudable Practice often renders a Deputy necessary: When he visits them, the senior Grand-Warden acts as

Deputy, the junior as the senior, as above; or if both or any of them be absent, the Deputy, or he that presides for him, may appoint whom he pleases in their Stead, *pro tempore*.

XXI. Upon such a Vacancy, if no former

## Old Regulations.

*Mastership, or by Sickness, or by being beyond Sea, or any other Way be rendered incapable of discharging his Office ; the Deputy, or in his Absence the senior Grand Warden, or in his Absence the junior Grand Warden, or in his Absence any three Masters of Lodges, shall assemble at the Grand Lodge, immediately, in order to advise together upon the Emergency, and to send two of their Number to invite the last Grand-Master to resume his Office, which now of Course reverts to him ; and if he refuses to act, then the next last, and so backward ; but if no former Grand-Master be found, the present Deputy shall act as Principal till a new Grand-Master is chosen ; or if there be no Deputy, then the eldest Mason the present Master of a Lodge.*

XXII. *The Brethren of all the regular Lodges in and near the City of London, shall meet in some convenient Place on every St. JOHN's Day ; and when Business is over, they may repair to their festival Dinners, as they shall think most convenient ; and when St. JOHN's Day happens to be on a Sunday, then the public Meeting shall be on the next Monday.*

*The Grand Lodge must meet in some convenient Place*

## New Regulations.

*Grand-Master, nor former Deputy be found, the present senior Grand-Warden fills the Chair, or in his Absence the junior, till a new Grand-Master is chosen ; and if no present nor former Grand-Warden be found, then the oldest Free-Mason who is now the Master of a Lodge.*

XXII. *Or any Brethren around the Globe (who are true and faithful Members of the ancient Craft) at the Place appointed, till they have built a Place of their own ; but none but the Members of the Grand Lodge are admitted within the Doors during the Election of Grand Officers.*

52 AHIMAN REZON.

on St. JOHN the Evangelist's Day in every Year, in Order to proclaim the new or recognize the old Grand-Master, Deputy, and Grand Wardens.

Old Regulations.

XXIII. If the present Grand-Master shall consent to continue a second Year, then one of the Grand Lodge (deputed for that Purpose) shall represent to all the Brethren, his Worship's good Government, &c. and turning to him, shall in the Name of the Grand Lodge, humbly request him to do the FRATERNITY the great Honour (if nobly born, if not, the great Kindness (of continuing to be their Grand-Master for the Year ensuing; and his Worship declaring his Consent thereto, (in what Manner he thinks proper) the Grand SECRETARY shall thrice proclaim him aloud

GRAND-MASTER

o f

M A S O N S !

All the Members of the Grand Lodge shall salute him in due Form, according to the ancient and laudable Custom of Free-Masons.

New Regulations.

XXIII. Application shall be made to the Grand-Master, by the Deputy, (or such Brother whom the Grand Lodge shall appoint, in Case of his Failure) at least one Month before St. John the Evangelist's Day, in order to enquire whether his Worship will do the Fraternity the Great Honour (or Kindness) of continuing in his Office a second Year, or of nominating his Successor; and if his Worship should at that Time happen to be out of Town, or the Person whom he shall think proper to succeed him; that then the Secretary shall write to either or both concerning the same, the Copies of which Letters shall be transcribed in the Transaction-Book of the Grand-Lodge, as also the Answers received.

## Old Regulations.

XXIV. The present Grand-Master shall nominate his Successor for the Year ensuing ; who, if unanimously approved of by the Grand Lodge, and there present, he shall be proclaimed, saluted and congratulated, the new Grand-Master, as before hinted ; and immediately installed by the last Grand-Master, according to ancient \* Usage.

But if that Nomination is not unanimously approved, the new Grand-Master shall be chosen immediately by Ballot, viz. every Master and Warden writing his Man's Name, and the last Grand-Master writing his Man's Name too, and the Man whose Name the last Grand-Master shall first take out casually or by Chance, shall be GRAND-

MASTER of MASONS for the Year ensuing : And if present, he shall be proclaimed, saluted and congratulated, as before hinted, and forthwith installed by the last Grand-Master, according to Usage.

XXV. 1. The last Grand-Master thus continued, or the new Grand-Master thus installed, shall next, as his inherent Right,

## New Regulations.

XXIV. This is the general Practice of Grand Lodges, for they seldom or never disapprove the Choice.

There has been no Occasion for this old Regulation in our Time, the Grand Lodge (as before) having constantly approved of the Grand-Master's Choice ; and my Reason for inserting it is, lest any Brother (acquainted with the old Constitutions) should think the omitting it a Defection.

XXV. 1. A Deputy was always needful when the Grand-Master was nobly born, and this old Regulation has been al-

\* This is a most noble and grand Ceremony, but cannot be described in Writing, nor even known to any but Master-Masons.

*Old Regulations.*  
*nominate and appoint his Deputy Grand - Master, (either the last or a new one) who shall also be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated in due Form.*

*2. The new Grand-Master shall also nominate his new Grand-Wardens; and if unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge, they shall also be forthwith proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated in due Form.*

have the Majority of Votes (still preserving due Harmony) are declared duly elected.

*XXVI. That if the Brother whom the present Grand-Master shall nominate for his Successor (or whom the Grand Lodge shall choose by Ballot, as above) be out of Town, and has returned his Answer that he will accept of the Office of Grand-Master, he shall be proclaimed, as before in old Regulation xxiii. and may be installed by Proxy, which Proxy must be the present or former Grand-Master, who shall act in his Name, and receive the usual Honours, Homage, and Congratulations.*

*New Regulations.*  
*ways practised in our Time.*

*2. This old Regulation has sometimes been found inconvenient, therefore the Grand Lodge reserve to themselves the Election of Grand-Wardens; where any Member has a Right to nominate one, and the two Persons who*

*XXVI. The Proxy must be either the last or former Grand-Master (as the Duke of Richmond was for Lord Paisly) or else a very reputable Brother, as Lord Southwell was for the Earl of Strathmore.*

*But the Grand Installation is not performed until the real new Grand-Master is present.*

*Nor is the new Deputy, nor the Grand-Wardens, allowed Proxies when appointed.*

## Old Regulations.

XXVII. *Every Grand Lodge has an inherent Power and Authority to make new Regulations, or to alter these for the real Benefit of the Ancient Fraternity, provided always that the old Land-Marks be carefully preserved, and that such new Regulations and Alterations be proposed and agreed to by the Grand Lodge, and that they be offered to the Perusal of all the Brethren in Writing, whose Approbation and Consent (or the Majority thereof) is absolutely necessary to make the same binding and obligatory; which must therefore, after the new Grand-Master is installed, be solemnly desired and obtained from the Grand Lodge, as it was for these old Regulations by a great Number of Brethren.*

## New Regulations.

XXVII. All the Alterations or new Regulations above written, are only for amending or explaining the old Regulations for the Good of Masonry, without breaking in upon the ancient Rules of the Fraternity, still preserving the old Land-Marks, and were made at several Times, (as Occasion offered) by the Grand Lodge, who have an inherent Power of amending what may be thought inconvenient, and ample Authority of making new Regulations for the Good of Free-Masonry, which has not been disputed; for the Members of the Grand Lodge are truly the Representatives of all the Fraternity, according to old Regulation X.

END of Old Regulations.

## NEW REGULATIONS.

XXVIII 1. That no Brothers be admitted into the Grand Lodge, but the immediate Members thereof, viz. the four present and all former Grand Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Masters and Wardens of all regular Lodges, except a Br.

## NEW REGULATIONS.

ther who is a Petitioner, or a Witness in some Case, or one called in by Motion.

2. That at the third Stroke of the Grand-Master's Hammer (always to be repeated by the senior Grand-Warden) there shall be a general Silence ; and that he who breaks Silence without Leave from the Chair, shall be publickly reprimanded.

3. That under the same Penalty every Brother shall keep his Seat, and keep strict Silence whenever the Grand-Master or Deputy shall think fit to rise from the Chair, and call *To Order*.

4. That in the Grand-Lodge every Member shall keep in his Seat (according to the No. of his Lodge) and not move about from Place to Place during the Communication, except the Grand-Wardens, as having more immediately the Care of the Grand-Lodge.

5. That no Brother is to speak but once to the same Affair, unless to explain himself, or when called upon by the Chair to speak.

6. Every one that speaks shall rise and keep standing, addressing himself (in proper Manner) to the Chair ; nor shall any presume to interrupt him, under the aforesaid Penalty ; unless the Grand-Master find him wandering from the Point in Hand, shall think fit to reduce him to Order ; for then the said Speaker shall sit down : But, after he has been set right, he may again proceed if he pleases.

7. If in the Grand-Lodge any Member is twice called to Order at any one Assembly, for transgressing these Rules, and is guilty of a third Offence of the same Nature, the Chair shall peremptorily order him to quit the Lodge-Room for that Night.

8. That whoever shall be so rude as to hiss at any Brother, or at what another says or has said, he shall be forthwith solemnly excluded the Communication, and declared incapable of ever being a Member of any

Grand-

## NEW REGULATIONS.

Grand-Lodge for the future, till another Time he publickly owns his Fault, and his Grace be granted.

9. No Motion for a new Regulation, or for the Continuance or Alteration of an old one, shall be made 'till it be first handed up in Writing to the Chair ; and after it has been perused by the Grand-Master, at least about ten Minutes, the Thing may be moved publickly, and then it shall be audibly read by the Secretary ; and if he be seconded, and thirded, it must immediately be committed to the Consideration of the whole Assembly, that their Sense may be fully heard about it ; after which the Question shall be put, *pro* and *con*.

10. The Opinion, or Votes of the Members, are to be signified by holding up of Hands ; that is, one Hand each Member ; which uplifted Hands the Grand-Wardens are to count, unless the Number of Hands are so unequal as to render the counting them useleſs.

Nor should any other Kind of Division ever be admitted among Free-Masons.

## END of the New Regulations.

*My Son forget not my Law ; but let thine Heart keep my Commandments, and remove not the ancient Land-Mark which thy Fathers have set.*      **S O L O M O N.**

**T**HOUGH the foregoing are called new Regulations, yet they are of many Years standing, and have been wrote at different Times, by Order of the whole Community, as Amendments or Explanations of the old Regulations ; for we are not to break in upon the ancient Rules of the Fraternity, as before mentioned in *New Regulation XXVII.*

**A**S my chief Aim and Design in this Undertaking is to acquaint my worthy Brethren with the old and new Regulations (and in Truth they are the most requisite Subject concerning Free-Masonry that can be committed to Writing) I have added the following Regulations of the Committee for Charity, as they have been approved of and practised by the Grand Lodge of *Ireland* since the Year 1738, when our Right Worshipful and Right Honourable Brother

**WILLIAM STUART,**  
Lord Viscount *Mountjoy* (now Earl of *Blessington*)  
was Grand-Master.

Also the Regulations of the Stewards Lodge, or Committee for Charity, as they have been approved of and practised by the ancient York-Masons in *England* since the Year 1751.

*The REGULATIONS for CHARITY,  
as practised in Ireland, and by York Masons in  
England.*

*Irish Regulations.*

I.

**T**HAT the Committee shall be, and consist of the Grand-Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Wardens, and all former Grand Officers; the Treasurer and Secretary, with the Master of every regular Lodge in the City of *Dublin* for the Time being.

*distressed Brethren, as their Necessity may appear, and Prudence may direct.*

*York Regulations.*

I.

*ALL present and former Grand Officers, Treasurer and Secretary, with the Masters of eight regular Lodges, who are summoned and obliged to attend in their Turns: the Method is four of the oldest, and four of the youngest Masters, are summoned Monthly to hear all Petitions, &c. and to order such Relief to be given to*

*Irish Regulations.*

II. That all Collections, Contributions, and other charitable Sum or Sums of Money, of what Nature or Kind soever, that shall at any Time be brought into the Grand-Lodge, shall be deposited in the Hands of the Treasurer, who is not to disburse or expend the same, or any Part thereof, on any Account whatever, without an Order from the said Committee, which Order shall be signed by the Secretary, or the Grand-Officer or Master then presiding in the Chair.

III. That neither the Treasurer, or any other Person whatsoever, shall

give or sign any Order on the Treasurer for any Sum of Money, until the same be first approved of by the Majority of the Committee then present and entered into their Transaction-Book, together with the Name or Names of the Person or Persons to whom the same is to be given.

IV. That no anonymous Letter, Petition, or Recommendation, by or from any Person, or on any Account or Pretence whatsoever, be introduced or read in this Committee.

V. That any Person who shall petition the Grand Lodge, or this Committee for Charity, shall be known to be at least one whole Year a contributing Member to the Fund thereof, and

*York Regulations.*

II. *This is punctually practised here.*

III. *This is likewise practised here.*

IV. *The same observed here.*

V. *Registered Masons, who have contributed for six Months, and a Member of a regular Lodge during that Time, are heard and considered, &c. and Sojourners, or traveling Masons, are relieved*

*Irish Regulations.*

that no Petition shall be received or read in this Committee, but what shall be signed with the Names of (at least) three of the Members thereof; and the Merits of the Petitioner be well vouched by them, or some other worthy Brethren, who shall have personal Knowledge thereof; and that no Person shall prefer, or bring in any Petition to this Committee, but one of the Members who signs it, the Petitioner also attending in Person, except in Cases of Sickness, Lameness or Imprisonment.

*The Petitioners also are to attend (if in or adjacent to London) except in Cases of Sickness, Lameness, or Imprisonment.*

VI. That it shall be the inherent Power of this Committee, to dispose of the Fund laid in for Charity to charitable Uses, and no other (and that only to such Persons who shall appear by their Petitions, as aforesaid, to be deserving and in real Want of charitable and brotherly Assistance) not exceeding the Sum of five Pounds to any one Person, or otherwise supply them

*York Regulations.*

*by private Collections not out of the Fund.*

*All Petitions or Recommendations shall be signed by some Master or Warden of a regular Lodge, to whom the Petitioner is personally known, and who shall (if in Town) attend the Steward's Lodge, to assert the Truth of the Petition.*

*Any Brother may send in a Petition or Recommendation, but none are admitted to sit and hear the Debates but the Grand Officers, Treasurer, and Secretary, and the eight Masters summoned for that Purpose.*

*VI. This Regulation is the Practice here, only with this Alteration, viz. the Steward's Lodge have full Power and Authority to give the Petitioner more than five Pounds, if it seems prudent to them.*

with a weekly Support, as they shall judge most necessary.

*Irish Regulations.*

VII. That no Brother who has received Assistance from this Committee of Charity, shall petition a second Time, unless some new and well attested Allegation appear.

VIII. That no extraneous Brother, that is not made in a regular Lodge, but made in a clandestine Manner, or only with a View to partake of this Charity, nor any assisting at such irregular Makings, shall be qualified to receive any Assistance therefrom.

IX. That this Committee of Charity may resolve itself into a Committee of the Grand Lodge at any Time when they shall have Business from the Grand Lodge laid before them, or that the Grand Lodge shall refer any Case to them, when they have too much to do in one Night; and that the Report of the said Committee shall be read in the Grand Lodge, and by them be approved of, before the same be put in Execution or Practice.

*York Regulations.*

VII. *This is left to the Discretion of the Steward's Lodge.*

VIII. *This Regulation is observed by the York-Masons, and it is firmly hoped it will be always continued.*

IX. *The Steward's Lodge have full Power and Authority to hear and determine all Matters (concerning Free - Masonry) that shall be laid before them, except making new Regulations, which Power is wholly invested in the whole Community, when met at their quarterly Communication, where all the Transactions of the Steward's Lodge shall be audibly read before all the Free-Masons then present.*

*Irish Regulations.*

X. That it is the indispensable Right of the Grand Lodge, to order the Committee to meet when they shall judge it necessary, who shall then have Power to adjourn

themselves from Time to Time, as Business may require, at any Time between the monthly Meetings of the Grand-Lodge, where all the preceding Business of the Committee shall be read over, in order to inform the Grand-Lodge of the Charity expended, and to receive their Concurrence in any Matter that may be referred to them.

XI. That when this Committee is ordered to be assembled, and thereto duly summoned, any eleven of them then meeting shall be a Quorum, and proceed upon Business; and if any Debate shall happen to arise, the Majority of Votes then present shall be decisive, always allowing the

Grand Officer, or him that shall then preside in the Chair, two Votes, if Occasion require.

*York Regulations.*

X. *The Steward's Lodge meet on the third Wednesday in each Kalendar Month, &c. or sooner, if the Grand Lodge give Orders for so doing.*

*XI. For the speedy Relief of distressed Brethren, &c. three of the eight Masters summoned for that Purpose (with or without Grand Officers) the Secretary and Books always present, may proceed to Business, as Prudence and brotherly Love shall direct them.*

END of the Irish and York Masons Regulations.

# RULES, ORDERS, And REGULATIONS,

For the better Government of the most Antient and Honourable Fraternity of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; approved by the Grand Lodge in full Meeting, the Third Day of *November*, 1768.

Right Hon. Earl of **CRAVAN**, Grand-Master.  
**GEORGE HART**, Esq. Deputy Grand-Master.  
**JOHN LATOUCHE**, Esq. Senior Grand-Warden.  
**JOHN JONES**, Esq. junior Grand-Warden.  
**CHARLES VALLANCEY**, Esq. Grand-Secretary.  
**HOLT WARING**, Esq. Grand-Treasurer.

I. **T**HE Members of the GRAND MASTER'S Lodge, the Masters and Wardens of all the Lodges in *Ireland*, shall meet at the Grand Lodge the first *Thursday* of every Month, at Seven o'Clock in the Evening, or as often and at all Times when summoned by Order of the Grand-Master.

II. No Lodge shall be countenanced, or looked upon as a regular Lodge, without having obtained a Warrant, and the Master and Wardens having become Members of the Grand Lodge; Masters and Wardens of Country Lodges, when not in Town, to be excused from attending.

III. If at a Meeting of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master, his Deputy, the Grand Officers and all the Members of the Grand-Master's Lodge be absent, then, the Chair shall be filled by the jorney

jority of Voices of the Members then present, and the Wardens Chairs shall be filled by two Masters in like Manner.

IV. Every Brother that shall curse, swear, or speak indecently or disrepectfully in the Grand Lodge, shall, for every such Offence, immediately pay Sixpence to the Poor-Box of the Grand Lodge.

V. All Dues, Forfeitures and Fines, shall be paid off the first *Thursday* in *June* and *December*.

VI. No Brother shall sit in the Grand-Lodge, except the present and past Grand-Officers, the Members of the Grand-Master's Lodge, the Masters and Wardens of the Regular Lodges in *Ireland*, and the Treasurer of the Charitable Loan for the Time being, without a Dispensation from the Chair for that Purpose ; but if the Master and Wardens be sick, or in the Country, a Proxy (provided he be a past Officer of the Station he represents), shall be admitted.

VII. The Master and Wardens of Country Lodges shall not take their Places in the Grand Lodge, if there be any Arrears due from their respective Lodges, until such Arrears be first paid off.

VIII. If a Country Lodge remove to the City of *Dublin*, their Seat in the Grand-Lodge shall be according to Seniority ; which Seniority is to take Place from the Date of their Warrant first obtained for the Country.

IX. Every Master and Warden at his first Entrance shall stand such Examination as the Grand Master, or the Right Worshipful in the Chair, shall appoint ; and if found incapable of his Office,

Office, shall not be received as a Member of the Grand-Lodge.

X. A List of all the Regular Lodges shall be kept by the Grand Secretary or his Deputy ; and every Lodge having a Warrant granted by the Grand-Master, shall pay One Guinea to the Fund for Charity, One Guinea to the Grand Secretary, Three Shillings and Four-pence to the Pursuivant, and One British Shilling to the Tyler. And every Member of such Lodges so received, shall pay One British Shilling each to the Grand-Secretary, for being inrolled in the Grand-Lodge Books ; and such Member or Members as shall be received in any Lodge from Time to Time, shall pay One British Shilling for Registry : and every old Member joining any other Lodge must pay One British Sixpence to the Grand-Secretary for transferring his Name from one Number to another ; and each Brother obtaining a Certificate from the Grand-Secretary with the Seal of the Grand-Lodge prefixed thereto, shall pay One British Shilling for the same.

XI. The Pursuivant of the Grand-Lodge shall receive for his Attendance on the Grand-Lodge, Committees, and Service of Summons, a Salary of Eight Pounds Sterling, *per Annum*, payable half yearly. The Tyler shall receive each Night of his Attendance, either on Grand-Lodge Nights, or on Committees, One British Shilling.

XII. For every Play performed for the Benefit of the Craft, by Order of the Grand-Master, &c. the Grand-Secretary for his Trouble, Care, and Service, shall receive Ten Pounds Sterling, the Pursuivant One Guinea, and the Tyler Two Guineas for their Attendance.

XIII.

XIII. When any Lodge in the City of *Dublin* has a Man or Men to be made, the Grand-Secretary shall have four Days Notice thereof, in order to acquaint the Grand-Officers, and inspecting Committee, that they or any of them may enquire of the Character and Occupation of the Person or Persons so proposed ; and no Lodge shall hereafter enter a Person a Member among them, who shall then be an Officer of Mace, Sheriff's Officer, Bailiff, Constable, Livery-Servant, or any Person of such-like Occupation, under Penalty, that the Officers present on such Occasion, shall never be permitted to sit as Officers in the Grand-Lodge ; and no Lodge shall, in Case any such Persons are now Members of any Lodge, elect any such Persons for their Officers.

XIV. The several Lodges in this City shall be visited by a select Committee of Five or more Members appointed by the Grand-Lodge, provided that the Grand-Master, his Deputy, the Grand-Wardens, Grand-Treasurer, and Grand-Secretary decline the same ; and each of the said Committee shall be furnished with a Copy of the Order of the Grand-Lodge, empowering them so to do, sealed with the Grand-Lodge Seal, and signed by the Grand-Secretary or his Deputy ; and the said Committee, or any two or more of them, shall be empowered to inspect the Books and By-Rules of each Lodge which they shall so visit, and also the Character and Conversation of the Members thereof ; they are likewise to take Notice if the several Members thereof are registered, and have paid their Returns, and to make their Report at the next Meeting of the Grand-Lodge : And any Lodge refusing to admit such Visiting-Committee, or to lay before them their Books, By-Rules, and Regulations, or refusing

refusing to give a List of their Members, if demanded, shall be fined One Guinea ; the Visiting-Committee neglecting this essential Duty, or to make a Report of their Observations as above particularized, shall be subject to the Censure of the Grand-Lodge, unless some sufficient Cause can be assigned for such Neglect.

XV. When any Brother has an Appeal to the Grand-Lodge, his Appeal shall lie one Month before it be read, that the Pursuivant may give timely Notice thereof to his Lodge, and all concerned ; except in Cases of Necessity, or when the Parties are both present.

XVI. Every Lodge in the Kingdom of *Ireland* shall pay Ten Shillings and Ten-pence annually to the Grand-Lodge for Relief of Sick and Distressed Brethren, and for defraying other incidental Charges of said Grand Lodge, which Contribution shall be brought and paid to the Grand-Lodge, or to the Grand-Treasurer, by the City Lodges on or before the first *Thursdays* in *August* and *February*, for the half Year ensuing ; and in Default of such Payment on the Days aforesaid, no Master or Warden shall be suffered to sit in the Grand-Lodge until such Contribution be paid : This annual Payment to be in Lieu of the One Shilling and One Penny formerly paid by each Member, and to commence from the Twenty-seventh of *December*, 1768, the Country Lodges to be allowed to the Twenty-fifth of *March*, on or before which Day they shall pay their Year's Arrears. Every Lodge refusing or neglecting to pay such Contribution aforesaid, shall be excluded all Benefit of the Grand-Lodge, and their Names shall be strick out of the Grand-Lodge Books, the Grand-Master's Lodge to pay what they shall think proper.

XVII. No Petition for Charity shall be received in the Grand-Lodge, unless delivered at the Grand-Master's Chair by a Member of said Lodge, and before it be read, it must be recommended at least by three Members of the Grand-Lodge.

XVIII. No Petition for Charity shall be received from those Lodges who do not pay their Contributions to the Grand-Lodge; and any Brother who is not an immediate Contributing-Member, and has been so at least One Year, shall be intitled to any Relief from the Grand-Lodge, except such Brethren as may come from Foreign Countries, and can produce proper Certificates from the Lodges they belonged to abroad.

XIX. A Brother who has already, or shall hereafter receive Charity out of the Fund of the Grand-Lodge, shall never be returned (or deemed to be qualified) to sit as a Member thereof on any Account whatsoever, except he repays to the Fund or the Treasurer thereof, the full Sum or Sums of Money that have been advanced to him. Nevertheless, such Brethren, if Health and Time permit, may continue Members of their private Lodges.

XX. All the Lodges in *Dublin* shall for the future, elect their Officers sometime in the Months of *April* and *October*, and return their Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence, to the Grand-Secretary, who is to produce the same on the Grand-Lodge Nights in *May* and *November*, that their Characters may be enquired into, and reported to the Grand-Lodge by the Visiting Committee at the Meeting preceding each *St. John's Day*, and the Country Lodges are to return the Names of their Officers, and

and a List of their Members to the Grand-Secretary, on or before St. JOHN'S Day in June every Year.

XXI. No Master or Warden shall be suffered to sit in the Grand-Lodge without wearing their proper Jewels, and Aprons with white Ribbands bound or edged with blue, and no other Colour.

XXII. The Pursuivant shall be fined a British Half Crown for admitting into the Grand Lodge any Officer or Member of the Grand-Lodge, not decently and uniformly dressed, or according to the Instructions he shall receive from the Grand-Lodge; and if the Pursuivant shall permit any Brother to go out of the Grand-Lodge when sitting, or from any occasional Meeting or Committee, without Leave of the Master in the Chair, he shall be fined Six-pence for every Person he shall so permit to depart without such Leave.

XXIII. That all the Lodges in and throughout *Ireland* shall have a Seal with the Impression of a Hand and Trowel, encompassed round with the Name of the Town or City where such Lodge is held, and the original Number thereof, in order to prevent counterfeit Certificates, which may be forged by itinerant Persons, who may take upon themselves the Name of Masons, in order to impose on the worthy Brethren of the Craft.

XXIV. The Grand-Secretary shall not give a Certificate with the Seal of the Grand-Lodge affixed to it, to any Brother or Person whatsoever, but to such as have been at least one whole Year a contributing Member to the Fund of the Grand-Lodge, unless such Brother shall produce a Certificate from his own Lodge; or in Cases of Emergency, approved and ordered by the Grand-Lodge.

XXV. Any Person who has been made a Mason in a clandestine Manner, contrary to the Rules of the Grand-Lodge, shall not become a Member, or sit in any Regular Lodge, until such Lodge who is about to admit him so clandestinely made, shall have him first entered and passed through the usual Courses over again, as if the same had never been performed before ; and any Lodge herein transgressing, shall be subject to a Fine of One Guinea, and not to be suffered to sit in the Grand-Lodge 'till such Fine be paid ; and no Regular Brother shall be received into any other Lodge until he produces a proper Certificate from the former Lodge he belonged to. And when any Brother is excluded for Mal-practice, Information thereof shall be sent to all the Lodges in the City, and as soon as convenient to those in the Country.

XXVI. No Army Lodge on the Registry of this Kingdom, shall at any Time be charged with any Dues payable to the Grand Lodge as annual Contributions, except for the Time they remain on *Dublin* Duty.

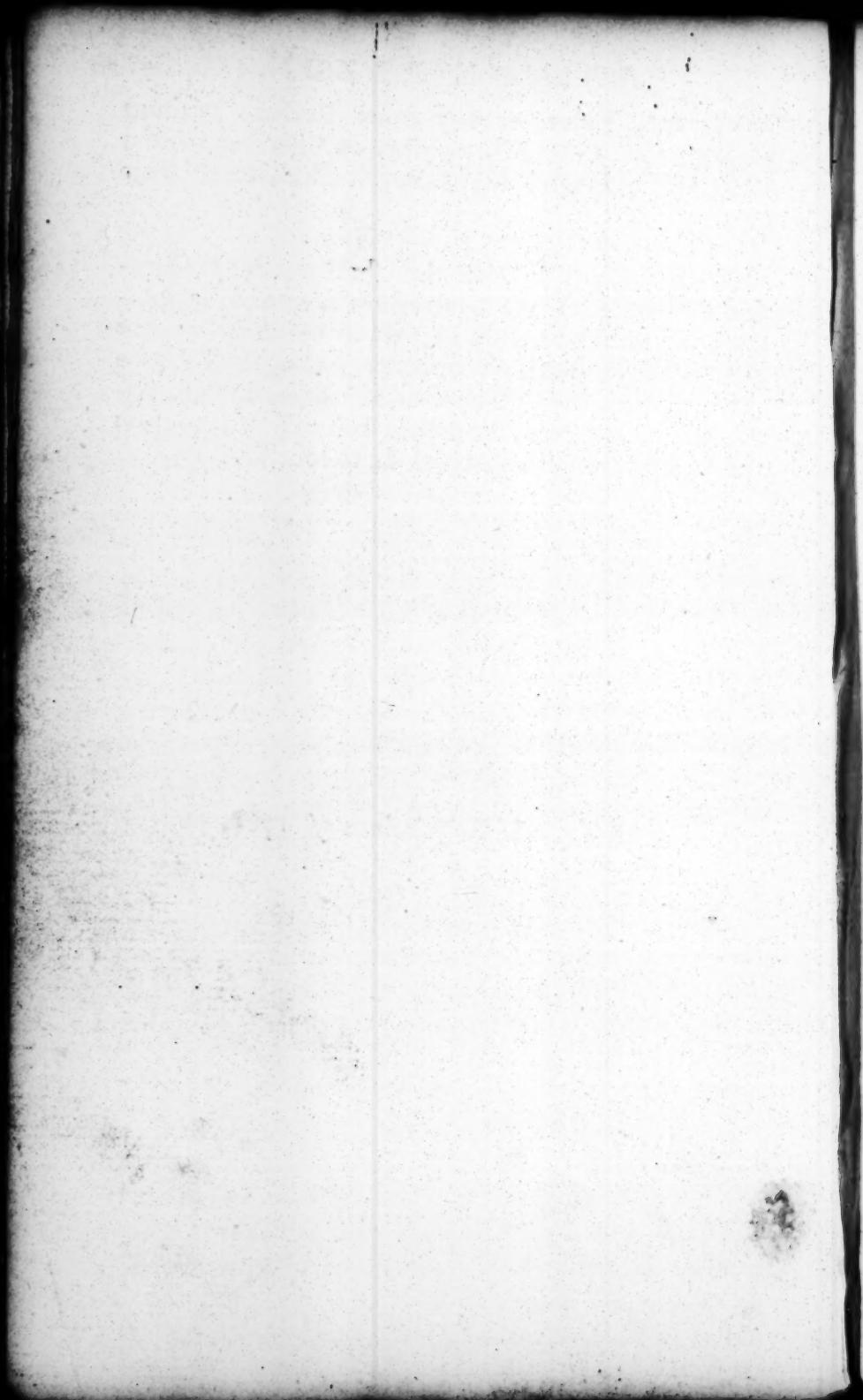
XXVII. No Army Lodge shall for the future make any Townsman a Mason, where there is a registered Lodge held in any Town where such Lodge do meet : And no Town Lodge shall make any Man in the Army a Mason, where there is a warranted Lodge held in the Regiment, Troop, or Company, or in the Quarters to which such Man belongs. And any Army or other Lodge making a Mason contrary to this Rule, to be fined a Guinea.

XXVIII. If any of the Lodges pay any Contributions or Arrears, or any Part thereof, to the Pursuivant,

Pursuant, Tyler, or any other Person, without having the Grand Treasurer or his appointed Clerk's Receipt for the same, it shall be at their own Peril.

XXIX. Every Brother that shall not render himself amenable to the Rules, Orders, and Regulations of the Grand-Lodge, shall be fined as the Grand-Lodge shall think proper, and shall not be suffered to sit in the Grand or any other Lodge, until the Fine be paid, and such Submission made, as the Grand-Lodge shall think fit to receive.

*End of the Regulations of 1763.*



A CHOICE  
COLLECTION  
OF  
MASON'S SONGS,  
With several ingenious  
PROLOGUES and EPILOGUES.

To which is added,  
*SOLOMON's TEMPLE.*

A N  
O R A T O R I O,  
As it was performed at the  
PHILHARMONIC-ROOM, in *Fishamble-street,*  
*DUBLIN,*

For the Benefit of Sick and Distressed  
F R E E - M A S O N S.



A CHOICE  
COLLECTION  
O F  
Mafons Songs.

In the old Book of Constitutions the Master's Song was of too great a Length to be sung at one Time, therefore the Brethren never sung more than the following Verse and Chorus.

## I. *The Master's Song.*

THUS mighty Eastern Kings, and some  
Of Abram's Race, and Monarchs good  
Of Egypt, Syria, Greece, and Rome,  
True ARCHITECTURE understood :  
No Wonder then if Masons join,  
To celebrate those Mason Kings ;  
With solemn Note and flowing Wine,  
Whilst ev'ry Brother jointly sings.

## CHORUS.

Who can unfold the Royal Art,  
Or shew its Secrets in a Song ;  
They're safely kept in Mason's Heart,  
And to the Ancient Lodge belong.

## To the King and the Craft, as Master Masons.

In the old Book this Song was thought too long, therefore the following last Verse and Chorus is thought sufficient.

II. *The Warden's Song.*

**F**ROM henceforth ever sing,  
The Craftsman and the King ;  
With Poetry and Musick sweet,  
Resound their Harmony compleat ;  
And with Geometry in skilful Hand,  
Due Homage pay,  
Without Delay,  
To the King and to our Master grand ;  
He rules the Free-born Sons of Art,  
By Love and Friendship, Hand and Heart.

*CHORUS.*

Who can rehearse the Praise,  
In soft poetic Lays,  
Or solid Prose, of Masons true,  
Whose Art transcends the common View ?  
Their Secrets ne'er to Strangers yet expos'd,  
Reserv'd shall be,  
By Masons free,  
And only to the Ancient Lodge disclos'd ;  
Because they're kept in Masons Heart,  
By Brethren of the Royal Art.  
*To all the Kings, Princes, and Potentates, that ever  
propagated the Royal excellent Art.*

III. *The Fellow-Craft's Song.*

I.

**H**AIL, Masonry ! thou Craft divine !  
Glory of Earth ! from Heaven reveal'd !  
Which doth with Jewels precious shine,  
From all but Masons Eyes conceal'd,

*Chor.*

## SONGS.

77

*Chor.* Thy Praises due who can rehearse,  
In nervous Prose or flowing Verse ?

## II.

As Men from Brutes distinguish'd are,  
A Mason other Men excels ;  
For what's in Knowledge choice and rare,  
Within his Breast securely dwells.

*Chor.* His silent Breast and faithful Heart,  
Preserve the Secrets of the Art.

## III.

From scorching Heat and piercing Cold,  
From Beasts whose Roar the Forest rends ;  
From the Assauls of Warriors bold,  
The Masons Art Mankind defends.

*Chor.* Be to this Art due Honour paid,  
From which Mankind receives such Aid.

## IV.

Ensigns of State that feed our Pride,  
Distinctions troublesome and vain ;  
By Masons true are laid aside,  
Art's Free-born Sons such Toys disdain.

*Chor.* Ennobled by the Name they bear,  
Distinguish'd by the Badge they wear.

## V.

Sweet Fellowship from Envy free,  
Friendly Converse of Brotherhood  
The Lodge's lasting Cement be,  
Which has for Ages firmly stood.

*Chor.* A Lodge thus built for Ages past  
Has lasted, and shall ever last.

## VI.

Then in our Songs be Justice done,  
To those who have enrich'd the Art  
From *Adam* down until this Time,  
And let each Brother bear a Part.

*Chor.* Let noble Masons Healths go round,  
Their Praise in lofty Lodge resound.

*To his Imperial Majesty (our Brother) FRANCIS.*  
*Emperor of Germany.*

IV.

IV. *The Enter'd Prentice's Song.*

## I.

COME let us prepare,  
We Brothers that are,  
Assembled on merry Occasion ;  
Let's drink, laugh and sing,  
Our Wine has a Spring,  
Here's a Health to an Accepted Mason.

## II.

The World is in Pain,  
Our Secrets to gain,  
And still let them wonder and gaze on ;  
Till they're brought to the Light,  
They'll never know the right  
Word or Sign of an Accepted Mason.

## III.

'Tis This and 'tis That,  
They cannot tell What,  
Why so many great Men of the Nation,  
Shou'd Aprons put on,  
To make themselves one,  
With a Free and Accepted Mason.

## IV.

Great Kings, Dukes, and Lords,  
Have laid by their Swords,  
Our Myſt'ry to put a good Grace on ;  
And thought themselves fam'd,  
To hear themselves nam'd,  
With a Free and Accepted Mason.

## V.

Antiquity's Pride,  
We have on our Side,  
Which maketh Men just in their Station ;  
There's nought but what's good,  
To be understood,  
By a Free and an Accepted Mason.

## VI.

## VI.

We're true and sincere,  
And just to the Fair,  
They'll trust us on any Occasion ;  
No Mortal can more,  
The Ladies adore,  
Than a Free and an Accepted Mason.

## VII.

Then join in Hand in Hand,  
By each Brother firm stand,  
Let's be merry and put a bright Face on ;  
What Mortal can boast,  
So noble a boast,  
As a Free and an Accepted Mason.

[*Thrice repeated in due Form.*]  
*To all the Fraternity round the Globe.*

V. *The Deputy Grand-Master's SONG.*

N. B. *The two last Line of each Verse is the Chorus.*

## I.

**O**n, my dear Brethren, pursue your great  
Lecture,  
And refine on the Rules of old Architecture ;  
High Honour to Masons the Craft daily brings,  
To those Brothers of Princes and Fellows of Kings.

## II.

We've drove the rude *Vandals* and *Goths* off the Stage,  
Reviving the Art of *Augustus'* fam'd Age,  
*Vespazian* destroy'd the vast Temple in vain,  
Since so many now rise in Great *George*'s mild Reign.

## III.

Of *Wren* and of *Angelo* mark the great Names,  
Immortal they live as the *Tiber* and *Thames* ;  
To Heav'n and themselves they've such Monuments  
rais'd,  
Recorded like Saints and like Saints they are prais'd.

## IV.

## IV.

The five noble Orders compos'd with such Art,  
Will amaze the fix'd Eye and engage the whole  
Heart ;

Proportion's dumb Harmony gracing the whole,  
Gives our Work, like the glorious Creation, a Soul.

## V.

Then Master and Brethren preserve your great  
Name,

This Lodge so majestic will purchase you Fame ;  
Rever'd it shall stand till all Nature expire,  
And it's Glories ne'er fade till the World is on Fire.

## VI.

See, see, behold here what rewards all our Toil,  
Enlivens our Genius and bids Labour smile ;  
To our noble Grand-Master let a Bumber be crown'd,  
To all Masons a Bumber, so let it go round.

## VII.

Again, my lov'd Brethren, again let it pass,  
Our ancient firm Union cements with a Glass ;  
And all the Contentions 'mongst Masons shall be,  
Who better can work or who best can agree.

*To the Right Worshipful the Grand-Master.*

VI. *The Grand-Warden's Song.*

## I.

**L**E T Masonry be now my Theme,  
Throughout the Globe to spread its Fame,  
And eternize each worthy Brother's Name ;  
Your Praise shall to the Skies resound,  
In lasting Happiness abound,  
And with sweet Union all your noble Deeds be  
crown'd. *[Repeat this last Line.]*

*C H O R U S.*

Sing then my Muse to Mason's Glory,  
Your Names are so rever'd in Story,  
That all th' admiring World do now adore ye.

*II.*

## II.

Let Harmony divine inspire  
 Your Souls with Love and gen'rous Fire,  
 To copy well wise *Solomon* your Sire ;  
 Knowledge sublime shall fill each Heart,  
 The Rules of G'ometry to impart,  
 While Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty, crown the  
 Royal Art.

*Chorus.* Sing then, my Muse, &c.

## III.

Let ancient Masons Healths go round,  
 In swelling Cups all Cares be drown'd,  
 And Hearts united 'mongst the Craft be found ;  
 May everlasting Scenes of Joy,  
 Our peaceful Hours of Bliss employ,  
 Which Time's all-conqu'ring Hand shall ne'er destroy.

*Chorus.* Sing then, my Muse, &c.

## IV.

My Brethren thus all Cares resign,  
 Your Hearts let glow with Thoughts divine.  
 And Veneration shew to *Solomon's* Shrine ;  
 Our annual Tribute thus we'll pay,  
 That late Posterity shall say,  
 We've crown'd with Joy this happy, happy Day.

*Chorus.* Sing then, my Muse, &c.  
 To all the Noble Lords, and Right Worshipful Bre-  
 thren, that have been Grand-Masters.

VII. *The Treasurer's Song. Tune, Near some*  
*cool Shade.*

**G**RANT me, kind Heav'n, what I request,  
 In Masonry let me be blest ;  
 Direct me to that happy Place,  
 Where Friendship smiles in ev'ry Face ;  
 Where Freedom and sweet Innocence,  
 Enlarge the Mind and clear the Sense.

## II.

## II.

'Where sceptered Reason from her Throne,  
Survey's the Lodge and makes us one ;  
And Harmony's delightful Sway,  
For ever sheds ambrosial Day ;  
Where we blest *Eden's* Pleasures taste,  
While balmy Joys are our Repast.

## III.

Our Lodge the social Virtues grace,  
And Wisdom's Rules we fondly trace ;  
All Nature opens to our View,  
Points out the Paths we should pursue ;  
Let us subsist in lasting Peace,  
And may our Happiness increase.

## IV.

No prying Eye can view us here,  
No Fool or Knave disturb our Cheer ;  
Our well-form'd Laws set Mankind free,  
And give Relief to Misery ;  
The Poor, oppress'd with Woe and Grief,  
Gain from our bounteous Hands, Relief.

*To all well-disposed charitable Masons.*

VIII. *The Secretary's Song.*

## I.

YE Brethren of the ancient Craft,  
Ye fav'rite Sons of Fame ;  
Let Bumbers chearfully be quaff'd,  
To each good Mason's Name ;  
Happy, long happy may he be,  
Who loves and honours Masonry :  
With a fa, la, la, &c.

## II.

In vain would *D'Anvers* with his Wit,\*  
 Our slow Resentment raise ;  
 What he and all Mankind have writ,  
 But celebrates our Praise ;  
 His Wit this only Truth imparts,  
 'That Masons have firm faithful Hearts ;  
 With a fa, la, la, &c.

## III.

Ye British Fair, for Beauty fam'd,  
 Your Slaves we wish to be ;  
 Let none for Charms like yours be nam'd,  
 That loves not Masonry ;  
 This Maxim *D'Anvers* proves full well,  
 'That Masons never kifs and tell ;  
 With a fa, la, la, &c.

## IV.

Free-Masons ! no Offences give,  
 Let Fame your Worth declare ;  
 Within your Compas wisely live,  
 And act upon the Square ;  
 May Peace and Friendship e'er abound,  
 And every Mason's Health go round ;  
 With a fa, la, la, &c.

*To the Deputy Grand Master.*

IX. S O N G. *To the foregoing Tune.*

## I.

**O**N you who Masonry despise,  
 This Counsel I bestow ;  
 Don't ridicule, if you are wise,  
 A Secret you don't know :

K

Yourselves

\* Those who hanged Captain *Porteous* at Edinburgh, were all Free-Masons, because they kept their own Secrets. See the *Craftsman*, Number 653.

Yourselves you banter, but not it ;  
 You shew your Spleen, but not your Wit ;  
 With a fa, la, la, &c.

## II.

Inspiring Virtue by our Rules,  
 And in ourselves secure ;  
 We have Compassion for those Fools,  
 Who think our Acts impure :  
 We know from Ignorance proceeds,  
 Such mean Opinion of our Deeds ;  
 With a fa, la, la, &c.

## III.

If Union and Sincerity,  
 Have a Pretence to please ;  
 We Brothers of Free-Masonry,  
 Lay, justly, Claim to these :  
 To State-Disputes we ne'er give Birth,  
 Our Motto, Friendship is and Mirth ;  
 With a fa, la, la, &c.

## IV.

Some of our Rules I will impart,  
 But must conceal the Rest ;  
 They're safely lodg'd in Masons Hearts,  
 Within each honest Breast :  
 We love our Country and our King ;  
 We toast the Ladies, laugh and sing ;  
 With a fa, la, la, &c.  
*To the Worshipful Grand Wardens.*

## X. S O N G .

## I.

**B**Y Masons Art th' aspiring Domes,  
 In stately Columns shall arise ;  
 All Climates are their native Homes,  
 Their well-judg'd Actions reach the Skies ;  
 Heroes and Kings revere their Name,  
 While Poets sing their lasting Fame.

## II.

Great, Noble, Gen'rous, Good, and Brave,  
Are Titles they most justly claim ;  
Their Deeds shall live beyond the Grave,  
Which those unborn shall loud proclaim ;  
Time shall their glorious Acts entol,  
While Love and Friendship charm the Soul.

*To the perpetual Honour of Free-Masons.*

## XI. S O N G.

## I.

**A**S I at Wheeler's Lodge one Night,  
Kept Bacchus Company ;  
For Bacchus is a Mason bright,  
And of all Lodges free.

## II.

Said I great Bacchus is a-dry,  
Pray give the God some Wine ;  
Jove in a Fury did reply,  
October's as divine.

## III.

It makes us Masons more compleat,  
Adds to our Fancy Wings ;  
Makes us as happy and as great,  
As mighty Lords and Kings.  
*To the Masters and Wardens of all regular Lodges.*

## XII. S O N G.

## I.

**S**OME Folks have with curious Impertinence  
strove,  
From Free-Masons Bosoms their Secrets to move,  
I'll tell them in vain their Endeavours must prove.  
Which Nobody can deny, &c.

## II.

Of that happy Secret when we are posses'd,  
 Our Tongues can't explain what is lodg'd in our  
 Breasts,  
 For the Blessing's so great it can ne'er be expres'd.  
 Which Nobody can deny, &c.

## III.

By Friendship's strict Ties we Brothers are join'd,  
 With Mirth in each Heart and Content in each  
 Mind,  
 And this is a difficult Secret to find.  
 Which Nobody can deny, &c.

## IV.

But you who wou'd fain our grand Secret expose,  
 One Thing best conceal'd to the World you disclose,  
 Much Folly in blaming what none of you knows.  
 Which Nobody can deny, &c.

## V.

Truth, Charity, Justice, our Principles are,  
 What one doth possess the other may share,  
 All these in the World are Secrets most rare.  
 Which Nobody can deny, &c.

## VI.

While then we are met the World's Wonder and  
 Boast,  
 And all do enjoy what pleases each most,  
 I'll give you the best and most glorious Toast.  
 Which Nobody can deny, &c.

## VII.

Here's a Health to the Gen'rous, Brave, and the  
 Good,  
 To all those who think and who act as they shou'd,  
 In all this the Free-Mason's Health's understood.  
 Which Nobody can deny, &c.

*To all true and faithful Brethren, &c.*

XIII. S O N G. *Tune, Oh Polly* you might  
have toy'd and kiss'd.

## I.

**Y**OU People who laugh at Masons draw near,  
Give Ear to my Song without any Sneer ;  
And if you'll have Patience you soon shall see,  
What a noble Art is Masonry.

## II.

There's none but an Atheist can ever deny,  
But that this great Art came from on high ;  
The Almighty GOD here I'll prove for to be,  
The first great Master of Masonry.

## III.

He took up his Compass with masterly Hand,  
He stretch'd out his Rule and measur'd the Land ;  
He laid the Foundation of Earth and the Sea,  
By his known Rules of Masonry.

## IV.

Our first Father *Adam*, deny it who can,  
A Mason was made as soon as a Man ;  
And a Fig-Leaf Apron at first wore he,  
In Token of's Love to Masonry.

## V.

The principal Law our Lodge does approve,  
Is that we should live in Brotherly Love ;  
Thus *Cain* was banish'd by Heaven's Decree,  
For breaking the Rules of Masonry.

## VI.

The Temple that wise King *Solomon* rais'd,  
For Beauty, for Order, for Elegance prais'd ;  
To what did it owe its Elegancy ?  
To the just form'd Rules of Masonry.

## VII.

But should I pretend in this humble Verse,  
The Merits of Free-Masons Arts to rehearse ;

Years

Years yet to come too little would be,  
To sing the Praises of Masonry.

## VIII.

Then hoping I've not detain'd you too long,  
I here shall take Leave to finish my Song ;  
With a Health to the Master and those that are free,  
That live to the Rules of Masonry.  
*To all the free-born Sons of the Ancient and Hon. Craft.*

## XIV. S O N G .

## I.

WE have no idle prating,  
Of either Whig or Tory ;  
But each agrees,  
To live at Ease,  
And sing or tell a Story.

## C H O R U S .

Fill to him,  
To the Brim,  
Let it round the Table roll ;  
The Divine,  
Tells you Wine,  
Cheers the Body and the Soul.

## II.

We're always Men of Pleasure,  
Despising Pride and Party ;  
While Knaves and Fools,  
Prescribe us Rules,  
We are sincere and hearty.  
*Chor.* Fill to him, &c.

## III.

If an Accepted Mason,  
Shou'd talk of high or low Church ;  
We'll set him down,  
A shallow Clown,  
And understanding no Church.  
*Chor.* Fill to him, &c.

## IV.

The World is all in Darkness,  
About us they conjecture ;  
But little think,  
A Song and Drink,  
Succeed the Masons Lecture.

*Chor.* Fill to him, &c.

## V.

Then Landlord bring a Hogshead,  
And in the Corner place it ;  
Till it rebound,  
With hollow Sound,  
Each Mason here will face it.

*Chor.* Fill to him, &c.

*To the Memory of him that first planted a Vine.*

XV. SONG. *Tune, Young Damon once the happy Swain.*

## I.

**A** Mason's Daughter fair and young,  
The Pride of all the Virgin Throng.  
Thus to her Lover said ;  
Tho' Damon I your Flame approve,  
Your Actions praise, your Person love,  
Yet still I'll live a Maid.

## II.

None shall untie my Virgin Zone,  
But one to whom the Secret's known,  
Of fam'd Free-Masonry ;  
In which the Great and Good combine,  
To raise with generous Design,  
Man to Felicity.

## III.

The Lodge excludes the Fop and Fool,  
The plodding Knave and Party-Tool,  
That Liberty would sell ;

The

The Noble, Faithful, and the Brave,  
No golden Charms can e'er deceive,  
In Slavery to dwell.

## IV.

This said, he bow'd and went away,  
Apply'd, was mae, without Delay,  
Return'd to her again ;  
The Fair-one granted his Request,  
Connubial Joys their Days have blest,  
And may they e'er remain.

*To Masons and to Masons Bairns,  
And those that lie in Masons Arms.*

## XVI. SONG.

## I.

**A** Health to our Sister let us drink ;  
For why should not they,  
Be remembered I pray,  
When of us they so often do think,  
When of us they so often do think.

## II.

'Tis they give the chiefeſt Delight ;  
Tho' Wine cheeſt the Mind,  
And Masonry's Kind,  
These keep us in Transport all Night,  
These keep us in Transport all Night.  
*To all the Female Friends of Free-Masons.*

XVII. SONG. *Tune, The merry-ton'd Horn.*

## I.

**S**ING to the Honour of those,  
Who Batenſs and Error oppose ;  
Who from Sages and Magi of old,  
Have got Secrets which none can unfold ;  
Whilst thro' Life's ſwift Career,  
With Mirth and good Cheer,

We're

We're revelling,  
And levelling  
The Monarch, till he  
Says our Joys far transcend  
What on Thrones do attend,  
And thinks it a Glory, like us to be free.

## II.

The wisest of Kings pav'd the Way,  
And his Precepts we keep to this Day ;  
The most glorious of Temples gave Name  
To Free-Masons, who still keep the same ;  
Tho' no Prince did arise,  
So great and so wise ;  
Yet in falling,  
Our Calling,  
Still bore high Applause,  
And tho' Darkness o'er-run  
The Face of the Sun,  
We, Diamond-like, blaz'd to illumine the Cause,  
*To him that first the Work began, &c.*

## XVIII. S O N G.

## I.

**H**AIL secret Art ! by Heaven design'd  
To cultivate and cheer the Mind ;  
Thy Secrets are to all unknown,  
But Masons just and true alone,  
But Masons just and true alone.

## C H O R U S.

Then let us all their Praises sing,  
Fellows to Peasant, Prince, or King,  
Fellows to Peasant, Prince, or King.

## II.

From West to East we take our Way,  
To meet the bright approaching Day ;

That we to work may go in Time,  
And up the secret Ladder climb.  
And up the, &c.

*Chor.* Then let us all, &c.

## III.

Bright Rays of Glory did inspire,  
Our Master great who came from *Tyre* ;  
Still sacred History keeps his Name,  
Who did the glorious Temple frame.  
Who did, &c.

*Chor.* Then let us, &c.

## IV.

The noble Art divinely rear'd,  
Uprightly built upon the Square ;  
Encompas'd by the Powers divine,  
Shall stand until the End of Time.  
Shall stand, &c.

*Chor.* Then let us all, &c.

## V.

No human Eye thy Beauties see,  
But Mafons truly just and free ;  
Inspired by each heav'nly Spark,  
Whilst Cowans labour in the Dark.

*Chor.* Then let us all, &c.

*To the Memory of the Tyrian Artist, &c.*

XIX. S O N G. *Tune, The Enter'd-Prentice.*

## I.

**C**OME are you prepar'd  
Your Scaffold well rear'd,  
Bring Mortar and temper it purely ;  
'Tis all safe I hope,  
Well brac'd with each Rope,  
Your Ledgers and Putlocks securely.

*Then*

## II.

Then next your Bricks bring,  
 It is Time to begin,  
 For the Sun with its Rays is adorning ;  
 The Day's fair and clear,  
 No Rain you need fear,  
 'Tis a charming, and lovely fine Morning.

## III.

Pray where are your Tools,  
 Your Line and Plumb-Rules,  
 Each Man to his Work let him stand, Boys ;  
 Work solid and sure,  
 Upright and secure,  
 And your Building be sure will be strong, Boys.

## IV.

Pray make no Mistake,  
 But true your Joints break,  
 And take Care that you follow your Leaders ;  
 Work, rake, back, and tueth,  
 And make your Work smooth,  
 And be sure that you fill up your Headers.  
*To the Memory of Vitruvius, Angelo, Wren, and  
 other noble Artists, &c.*

XX. S O N G. *Tune, On, on, my dear  
 Brethren.*

## I.

**T**HE curious Vulgar could never devise,  
 What social Free-Masons so highly do prize ;  
 No human Conjecture, no Study in Schools,  
 Such fruitless Attempts are the Actions of Fools.

## II.

Sublime are our Maxims, our Plan from above,  
 Old as the Creation, cemented with Love ;  
 To promote all the Virtues adorning Man's Life,  
 Subduing our Passions, preventing all Strife.

## III.

Pursue, my dear Brethren, embrace with great Care,  
A System adapted our Actions to square ;  
Whose Origin clearly appeareth divine,  
Observe how its Precepts to Virtue incline.

## IV.

The Secrets of Nature King *Solomon* knew,  
The Names of all Trees in the Forest that grew ;  
Architecture his Study, Free-Masons sole Guide,  
Thus finish'd his Temple, Antiquity's Pride.

## V.

True ancient Free-Masons our Arts did conceal,  
Their Hearts were sincere and not prone to reveal ;  
Here's the Widow's Son's Mem'ry, that mighty  
great Sage,  
Who skilfully handled Plum, Level, and Gage.

## VI.

Toast next our Grand-Master of noble Repute,  
No Brother presuming his Laws to dispute ;  
No Discord, no Faction, our Lodge shall divide ;  
Here Truth, Love, and Friendship, must always  
abide.

## VII.

Cease, cease, ye vain Rebels, your Country's Dis-  
grace ;  
To ravage like *Vandals*, our Arts to deface ;  
Learn, learn to grow loyal, our King to defend,  
And live like Free-Masons, your Lives to amend.

*To the ancient Sons of Peace.*

XXI. S O N G . *To the foregoing Tune.*

## I

**W**E Brethren Free-Masons, let's mark the  
great Name ;  
Most ancient and loyal, recorded by Fame :  
In Unity met, let us merrily sing ;  
The Life of a Mason's like that of a King.

## II.

## III.

No Discord, no Envy, amongst us shall be,  
 No Confusion of Tongues, but let's all agree :  
 Not like building of *Babel*, confound one another ;  
 But fill up your Glasses, and drink to each other.

## III.

A Tower they wanted to lead them to Bliss,  
 I hope there's no Brother but knows what it is ;  
 Three principal Steps in our Ladder there be,  
 A Myst'ry to all but to those that are free.

## IV.

Let the Strength of our Reason keep the Square of  
 our Heart,  
 And Virtue adorn ev'ry Man in his Part ;  
 The Name of a Cowan we'll not ridicule,  
 But pity his Folly and count him a Fool.

## V.

Let's lead a good Life whilst Power we have,  
 And when that our Bodies are laid in the Grave,  
 We hope with good Conscience to Heav'n to climb,  
 And give *Peter* the Pass-word, the 'I oken, and Sign.

## VI.

Saint *Peter* he opens and so we pass in,  
 To a Place that's prepar'd for all those free from Sin ;  
 To that heav'nly Lodge which is tyl'd most secure,  
 A Place that's prepar'd for all Mafons, who're pure.  
 To all pure and upright Masons.

XXII. S O N G. *Tune*, What though they call  
 me Country Laſs.

## I.

W H A T tho' they call us Mafons Fools,  
 We prove, by Geometry, our Rules  
 Surpass the Arts they teach in Schools,  
 They charge us falsely then :

We

We make it plainly to appear,  
By our Behaviour every where,  
That when you meet with Masons there,  
You meet with Gentlemen.

## II.

'Tis true we once have charged been,  
With Disobedience to our Queen,  
But after Monarchs plain have seen,  
The Secrets she had sought :  
We hatch no Plots against the State,  
Nor 'gainst great Men in Power prate,  
But all that's noble, good and great,  
Is daily by us taught.

## III.

These noble Structures which we see,  
Rais'd by our fain'd Society,  
Surprise the World ; then shall not we,  
Give Praife to Masonry ?  
Let those who despise the Art,  
Live in a Cave or fome Desart,  
To herd with Beasts, from Men apart,  
For their Stupidity.

## IV.

But view those savage Nations where  
Free Masonry did ne'er appear,  
What strange unpolish'd Brutes they are :  
Then think on Masonry :  
It makes us courteous Men alway,  
Gen'rous, hospitable, and gay,  
What other Art the like can say ;  
Then a Health to Masons Free.

*Prosperity to the most ancient and most honourable Craft.*

## XXIII. S O N G.

## I.

**G**LORIOUS Craft which fires the Mind,  
With sweet Harmony and Love ;  
Surely thou were first design'd  
A Fore-taste of the Joys above.

## II.

Pleasures always on thee wait,  
Thou reformat'st *Adam's* Race ;  
Strength and Beauty in thee meet,  
Wisdom's radiant in thy Face.

## III.

Arts and Virtue now combine,  
Friendship raises cheerful Mirth ;  
All united to refine,  
Man from's grosser Part of Earth.

## IV.

Stately Temples now arise,  
And on lofty Columns stand ;  
Mighty Domes attempt the Skies ;  
To adorn this happy Land.  
*To the Secret and Silent, &c.*

## XXIV. S O N G.

**L**E T malicious People censure,  
They're not worth a Mason's Answer ;  
While we drink and sing,  
With no Conscience to sting ;  
Let their evil Genius plague 'em,  
And for Mollies Devil take 'em ;  
We'll be free and merry,  
Drink Port and Sherry ;  
Till the Stars at Midnight shine,  
And our Eyes with them combine ;

The

The dark Night to banish,  
 Thus we will replenish  
 Nature, whilst that the Glass  
 Does with the Bottle pass :  
 Brother Mafon Free,  
 Here's to thee, to thee ;  
 And let it run the Table round,  
 While Envy does the Matons Foes confound.  
*To all Mafons who walk the Line, &c.*

## XXV. S O N G.

## I.

**C**OME, come, my Brethren dear,  
 Now we're assembled here,  
 Exalt your Voices clear,  
 With Harmony ;  
 Here's none shall be admitted in,  
 Were he a Lord, a Duke, or King,  
 He's counted but an empty Thing,  
 Except he's free.

## C H O R U S.

Let ev'ry Man take Glafs in Hand,  
 Drink Bumbers to our Master Grand,  
 As long as he can fit or stand,  
 With Decency.

## II.

By our Arts we prove,  
 Emblems of Truth and Love,  
 Types given from above,  
 To those that are free ;  
 There's ne'er a King that fills a Throne,  
 Will ever be ashamed to own,  
 Those Secrets to the World unknown,  
 But such as we.

*Chorus.* Let ev'ry Man, &c.

## III.

Now Ladies try your Arts,  
 To gain us Men of Parts,  
 Who best can charm your Hearts,  
 Because we're free ;  
 Take us, try us, and you'll find,  
 We're true, loving, just, and kind,  
 And taught to please a Lady's Mind,  
 By Masonry.

*Chorus.* Let ev'ry Man, &c.

## GRAND CHORUS.

God bless KING GEORGE, long may he reign,  
 To curb the Pride of Foes who're vain,  
 And with his conq'ring Sword maintain,  
 Free-Masonry.

*To the King's good Health ;*  
*The Nation's Wealth ;*  
*The Prince God bless ;*  
*The Fleet Success ;*  
*The Lodge no less.*

XXVI. SONG. *Tune, The Fairy Elves.*

## I.

COME follow, follow me,  
 Ye jovial Masons free ;  
 Come follow all the Rules,  
 That ne'er was taught in Schools,  
 By Solomon, that Mason King,  
 Who Honour to the Craft did bring.

## II.

He's justly call'd the wise,  
 His Fame doth reach the Skies ;  
 He stood upon the Square,  
 And did the Temple rear :  
 With true Level, Plum, and Gage,  
 He prov'd the Wonder of the Age.

## II.

The mighty Mason Lords,  
Stood firmly to their Words ;  
They had it in Esteem,  
For which they're wise Men deem'd ;  
Why should not their Example prove,  
Our present Craft to live in Love.

## IV.

The Royal Art and Word,  
Is kept upon Record ;  
In upright Hearts and pure,  
While Sun and Moon endure ;  
Not written but indented on  
The Heart of ev'ry Arch Mason.

## V.

And as for *Hiram's* Art,  
We need not to impart ;  
The Scripture plainly shews,  
From whence his Knowledge flows ;  
His Genius was so much refin'd  
His Peer he has not left behind.

## VI.

Then let not any one,  
Forget the Widow's Son ;  
But toast his Memory,  
In Glasses charg'd full high ;  
And when our proper Time is come,  
Like Brethren part, and so go home.  
*To him that did the Temple rear, &c.*

## XXVII. S O N G .

WITH Plum, Level, and Square to work  
let's prepare,  
And join in a sweet Harmony ;  
Let's fill up each Glass, and around let it pass,  
To all honest Men that are free,  
To all honest Men that are free.

CHO.



## CHORUS.

Then a Fig for all those, who are Free-Masons Foes,  
Our Secrets we'll never impart ;  
But in Unity we'll always agree,  
And chorus it, prosper our Art, prosper our Art,  
And chorus it prosper our Art.

## II.

When we're properly cloathed, the Master disclos'd  
The Secrets that lodg'd in his Breast ;  
Thus we stand by the Cause, that deserves great  
Applause,  
In which we are happily blest.  
In which, &c.

*Chor.* Then a Fig for all those, &c.

## III.

The Bible's our Guide, and by that we'll abide,  
Which shews that our Actions are pure ;  
The Compass and Square, are Emblems most rare,  
Of Justice our Cause to insure.  
Of Justice, &c.

*Chor.* Then a Fig for all those, &c.

## IV.

The Cowan may strive, may plot and contrive,  
To find out our great Mystery ;  
The inquisitive Wife, may in vain spend her Life,  
For still we'll be honest and free.  
For still, &c.

*Chor.* Then a Fig for all those, &c.

## V.

True brotherly Love, we always approve,  
Which makes us all Mortals excel ;  
If a Knave should by Chance, to this Grandeur ad-  
vance,  
That Villain we'll straitway expel,  
That Villain, &c.

*Chor.* Then a Fig for all those, &c.

## VI.

Our Lodge that's so pure, to the End will endure,  
 In Virtue and true Secrecy ;  
 Then let's toast a good Health, with Honour and  
 Wealth,  
 To attend the blest Hand made us free,  
 'To attend, &c.

*Chor.* Then a Fig for all those, &c.  
*To each true and faithful Heart,*  
*That still preserves the sacred Art.*

XXVIII. SONG. *Tune, Jerry Fitzgerald.*

## I.

**K**ING Solomon, that wise Projector  
 In Masonry took great Delight ;  
 And Hiram, that great Architect,  
 Whose Actions shall ever shine bright :  
 From the Heart of a true honest Mason,  
 There's none can the Secret remove ;  
 Our Maxims are Justice, Morality,  
 Friendship, and brotherly Love.  
 Fa, la, la, &c.

## II.

We meet like true Friends on the Square,  
 And part on a Level that's fair ;  
 Alike we respect King and Beggar,  
 Provided they're just and sincere :  
 We scorn an ungenerous Action,  
 None can with Free-Masons compare ;  
 We love for to live within Compass,  
 By Rules that are honest and fair.  
 Fa, la, la, &c.

## III.

Success to all Accepted Masons,  
 There's none can their Honour pull down ;  
 For e'er since the glorious Creation,  
 These brave Men were held in Renown :

When

When *Adam* was King of all Nations,  
He formed a Plan with all Speed ;  
And soon made a sweet Habitation,  
For him and his Companion *Eve*.  
Fa, la, la, &c.

## IV.

We exclude all talkative Fellows,  
That will babble and prate past their Wit ;  
They ne'er shall come into our Secret,  
For they're neither worthy nor fit ;  
But the Persons who're well recommended,  
And we find them honest and true ;  
When our Lodge is well tyl'd we'll prepare 'em,  
And like Masons our Work we'll pursue.  
Fa, la, la, &c.

## V.

There are some foolish People reject us,  
For which they are highly to blame ;  
They cannot shew any Objection,  
Or Reason for doing the same ;  
The Art's a divine Inspiration,  
As all honest Men will declare ;  
So here's to all true-hearted Brothers,  
That live within Compass and Square.  
Fa, la, la, &c.  
To all those who live within Compass and Square.

XXIX. SONG. *Tune, By Jove I'll be free.*

## I.

**O**F all Institutions to form well the Mind,  
And make us to every Virtue inclin'd ;  
None can with the Craft of Free-Masons compare,  
Nor teach us so truly our Actions to square ;  
For it was ordain'd by our Founder's Decree,  
That we should be loyal, be loving, and free,  
be loving, and free, &c.

## II.

## II.

We in Harmony, Friendship, and Unity meet,  
 And every Brother most lovingly greet :  
 And, when we see one in Distress, still impart  
 Some Comfort to cheer and enliven his Heart ;  
 Thus we always live and for ever agree,  
 Resolv'd to be loyal, most loving, and free,  
 most loving, and free, &c.

## III.

By Points of good Fellowship we still accord,  
 Observing each Brother's true Sign, Grip, and Word ;  
 Which from our Great Architect was handed down,  
 And ne'er will to any but Masons be known ;  
 Then here's to our Brethren of every Degree,  
 Who always are loyal, are loving, and free,  
 are loving, and free, &c.

## IV.

Thus we interchangeably hold one another,  
 To let Mankind see how we're link'd to each Brother ;  
 No Monarch that secret Knot e'er can untie,  
 Nor can prying Mortals the Reason know why ;  
 For our Hearts, like our Hands, still united shall be ;  
 Still secret, still loyal, still loving and free,  
 still loving, and free, &c.  
 To all Free and Social Masons, &c.

XXX. SONG. *To the foregoing Tune.*

Magna est Veritas et prævalebit.

## I.

**T**O the Science that Virtue and Art do maintain,  
 Let the Muse pay her Tribute in soft gliding  
 Strain ;  
 Those mystic Perfections so fond to display,  
 As far as allowed to poetical Lay ;  
 Each Profession and Class of Mankind must agree,  
 That Masons alone are the Men who are free,  
 the Men who are free, &c.

## II.

II.

Their Origin they with great Honour can trace,  
From the Sons of Religion and singular Grace ;  
Great *Hiram* and *Solomon*, Virtue to prove,  
Made this the grand Secret of Friendship and Love ;  
Each Profession and Class of Mankind must agree,  
That Masons, of all Men, are certainly free,  
are certainly free, &c.

III.

IV.

Commit it to Thousands of different Mind,  
And this golden Precept you'll certainly find ;  
Nor Int'rest nor Terror can make them reveal,  
Without just Admittance, what they should conceal :  
Each Profession and Class of Mankind must agree,  
That Masons alone are both secret and free,  
both secret and free. &c.

V

Fair Virtue and Friendship, Religion and Love,  
The Cement of this noble Science still prove ;  
'Tis the Lock and Key of the most godly Rules,  
And not to be trusted to Knaves or to Fools ;  
Each Profession and Class of Mankind must agree,  
That ancient Free-Masons are steady and free,  
are steady and free, &c.

VI

Th' Isr'lites distinguish'd their Friends from their  
Foes,  
By Signs and by Characters ; then why should those  
Of Vice and Unbelief be permitted to pry,  
Into Secrets that Masons alone should descry ?

Each

Each Profession and Class of Mankind must agree,  
That Masons, of all Men, are secret and free,  
are secret and free, &c.

VII.

The Dunce he imagines, that Science and Art  
Depend on some Compact or magical Part ;  
Thus Men are so stupid, to think that the Cause  
Of our Constitution's against divine Laws ;  
Each Profession and Class of Mankind must agree,  
That Masons are jovial, religious, and free,  
religious and free, &c.

VIII.

Push about the brisk Bowl, and let it circling pass ;  
Let each chosen Brother lay hold on his Glaſs,  
And drink to the Heart that will always conceal,  
And the Tongue that our Secrets will never reveal ;  
Each Profession and Class of Mankind must agree,  
That the Sons of old *Hiram* are certainly free,  
are certainly free. &c.

To the innocent and faithful Crafts, &c.

XXXI. S O N G. *Tune, Rule Britannia, &c.*

3

WHEN Earth's Foundation first was laid,  
By the Almighty Artist's Hand ;  
Twas then our perfect, our perfect Laws were made,  
Establish'd by his strict Command.  
Hail ! mysterious, hail ! glorious Masonry,  
That makes us ever great and free.

11

As Man throughout for Shelter sought,  
In vain from Place to Place did roam ;  
Until from Heaven, from Heaven he was taught,  
To plan, to build, and fix his Home.  
Hail ! mysterious, &c;

37

## III.

Hence illustrious rose our Art,  
And now in beauteous Piles appear ;  
Which shall to endless, to endless Time impart,  
How worthy and how great we are.  
Hail ! mysterious, &c.

## IV.

Nor we less fam'd for ev'ry Tye,  
By which the human Thought is bound :  
Love, Truth, and Friendship, and Friendship socially,  
Unite our Hearts and Hands around.  
Hail ! mysterious, &c.

## V.

Our Actions still by Virtue blest,  
And to our Precepts ever true ;  
The World admiring, admiring shall request  
To learn, and our bright Paths pursue.  
Hail ! mysterious, &c.

*To all true Masons and upright,  
Who saw the East where rose the Light.*

## XXXII. S O N G .

## I.

COME Boys let us more Liquor get,  
Since jovially, we are all met,  
Since jovially, &c.  
Here none will disagree ;  
Let's drink and sing, and all combine,  
In Songs to praise that Art divine,  
In Songs, &c.  
That's called Free-Masonry.

## II.

True Knowledge seated in the Head,  
Instructs us Masons how to tread,  
Instructs us, &c.  
The Paths we ought to go ;

N

By

By which we ever Friends create,  
Drown Care and Strife, and all Debate,  
Drown Care, &c.

Count none but Fools our Foe.

## III.

Here Sorrow knows not how to weep,  
And watchful Grief is lull'd asleep,  
And watchful, &c.

In our Lodge we know no Care,  
Join Hand in Hand before we part,  
Each Brother takes his Glaes with Heart,  
Each Brother, &c.

And toasts some charming Fair.

## IV.

Hear me, ye Gods, and whilst I live  
Good Masons and good Liquor give,  
Good Masons, &c.

Then always happy me ;  
Likewise a gentle She I crave,  
Until I'm summon'd to my Grave,  
But when I'm summon'd to my Grave,  
Adieu my Lodge and she.

*To each charming Fair and faithful She,  
That loves the Craft of Masonry.*

## XXXIII. SONG.

## I.

**G**UARDIAN Genius of our Art divine,  
Unto thy faithful Sons appear ;  
Cease now o'er Ruins of the East to pine,  
And smile in blooming Beauties here.

## II.

*Egypt, Syria, and proud Babylon,*  
No more thy blissful Presence claim ;  
*In Ireland fix thy ever-during Throne,*  
Where Myriads do confess thy Name.

## III.

## III.

The Sciences from Eastern Regions brought,  
 Which, after shewn in *Greece* and *Rome*,  
 Are here in several stately Lodges taught :  
 To which remotest Brethren come.

## IV.

Behold what Strength our rising Domes uprears,  
 'Till mixing with the azure Skies ;  
 Behold what Beauty thro' the whole appears,  
 So wisely built they must surprise.

## V.

Nor are we only to these Arts confin'd,  
 Nor we the Paths of Virtue trace ;  
 By us Man's rugged Nature is refin'd,  
 And polish'd into Love and Peace.

*To the Increase of perpetual Friendship, and Peace  
 amongst the Ancient Craft.*

## XXXIV. An ODE on MASONRY.

## I.

**G**ENIUS of Masonry descend,  
 In mystic Numbers while we sing ;  
 Enlarge our Souls, the Craft defend,  
 And hither all thy Influence bring ;  
 With social Thoughts our Bosoms fill,  
 And give thy Turn to ev'ry Will.

## II.

While yet *Batavia*'s wealthy Powers,  
 Neglect thy Beauties to explore ;  
 And winding *Seine* adorn'd with Towers,  
 Laments thee wandering from his Shore ;  
 Here spread thy Wings and glad these Isles,  
 Where Arts reside and Freedom smiles.

## III.

Behold the Lodge rise into View,  
 The Work of Industry and Art ;  
 'Tis grand, and regular, and true,  
 For so is each good Mason's Heart ;

Friendship cements it from the Ground,  
And Secrecy shall fence it round.

## IV.

A stately Dome o'er-looks our East,  
Like orient *Phœbus* in the Morn ;  
And two tall Pillars in the West,  
At once support us and adorn ;  
Upholden thus the Structure stands,  
Untouch'd by sacrilegious Hands.

## V.

By Concord form'd, our Souls agree,  
Nor Fate this Union shall destroy ;  
Our Toils and Sports alike are free,  
And all is Harmony and Joy ;  
So *Salem's* Temple rose by Rule,  
Without the Noise of noxious Tool.

## VI.

As when *Amphion* tun'd his Song,  
Even rugged Rocks the Music knew ;  
Smooth into Form they glide along,  
And to a *Thebes* the Desart grew ;  
So at the Sound of *Hiram's* Voice,  
We rise, we join, and we rejoice.

## VII.

Then may our Vows to Virtue move,  
To Virtue own'd in all her Parts ;  
Come Candour, Innocence, and Love,  
Come and possess our faithful Hearts ;  
Mercy, who feeds the hungry Poor,  
And Silence, Guardian of the Door.

## VIII.

As thou *Afæa*, tho' from Earth,  
When Men on Men began to prey ;  
Thou fled'st to claim celestial Birth,  
Down from *Olympus* wing'd thy Way ;  
And mindful of thy ancient Seat,  
Be present still where Masons meet.

Immortal

## IX.

Immortal Science too, be near ;  
We own thy Empire o'er the Mind ;  
Dres'd in thy radiant Robes appear,  
With all thy beauteous Train behind ;  
Invention young and blooming there,  
Here GEOMETRY with Rule and Square.

## X.

In *Egypt's* FABRIC Learning dwelt,  
And *Roman* Breasts could Virtue hide ;  
But *Vulcan's* Rage the Building felt,  
And *Brutus*, last of *Romans*, died ;  
Since when, dispers'd the Sisters rove,  
Or fill paternal Thrones above.

## XI.

But lost to Half of human Race,  
With us the Virtues shall revive ;  
And driven no more from Place to Place,  
Here Science shall be kept alive ;  
And manly Taste, the Child of Sense,  
Shall banish Vice and Dulness hence.

## XII.

United thus, and for these Ends,  
Let Scorn deride and Envy rail ;  
From Age to Age the Craft descends,  
And what we build shall never fail ;  
Nor shall the World our Works survey,  
But every Brother keeps the Key.

*To each faithful Brother, both Ancient and Young ;*  
*That governs his Passion, and bridles his Tongue.*

XXXV. *The PROGRESS of MASONRY.*

## I.

PRAy lend me your Ears my dear Brethren awhile,  
Full sober my Sense tho' joking my Stile ;  
I sing of such Wonders unknown to all those,  
Who flutter in Verse or who hobble in Prose.

Derry down, down, down derry down.

## II.

## II.

As all in Confusion the Chaos yet lay,  
Ere Evening and Morning had made the first Day ;  
The unform'd Materials lay tumbling together,  
Like so many Dutchmen in thick foggy Weather.

Derry down, &c.

## III.

When to this Confusion no End there appear'd,  
The sovereign Mason's Word sudden was heard ;  
Then teem'd Mother Chaos with maternal Throes,  
By which this great Lodge of the World then arose.

Derry down, &c.

## IV.

Then Earth and the Heavens with Jubilee rung,  
And all the Creation of Masonry fung ;  
When lo ! to compleat and adorn the gay Ball,  
Old *Adam* was made the Grand-Master of all.

Derry down, &c.

## V.

But *Satan* met *Eve* when she was a gadding,  
And set her (as since all her Daughters) a madding ;  
To find out the Secrets of Free-Masonry,  
She eat of the Fruit of the forbidden Tree.

Derry down, &c.

## VI.

Then as she was filled with high flowing Fancies,  
As e'er was fond Girl who deals in Romances ;  
She thought her with Knowledge sufficiently cram'd,  
And said to her Spouse *My dear, eat and be d—d.*

Derry down, &c.

## VII.

But *Adam* astonish'd like one struck with Thunder,  
Beheld her from Head to Foot over with Wonder ;  
*Now you have done this Thing, Madam, said he,*  
*For your Sake no Women Free-Masons shall be.*

Derry down, &c.

Now

## VIII.

Now as she bewail'd her in sorrowful Ditty,  
The good Man beheld her, and on her took Pity ;  
Free-Masons are tender, so for the sad Dame  
He made her an Apron to cover her Shame.

Derry down, &c.

## IX.

Then did they solace in mutual Joys,  
Till in Proces of Time they had two chopping Boys ;  
The Priest of the Parish, as Gossips devis'd,  
By Names *Cain* and *Abel* the Youths circumcis'd.

Derry down, &c.

## X.

Old Father *Seth* next mounts on the Stage,  
In Manners severe, but in Masonry sage ;  
He built up two Pillars that were tall and thick,  
One was made of Stone, and the other of Brick.

Derry down, &c.

## XI.

On them he engrav'd with wonderful Skill,  
Each liberal Science with adamant Quill ;  
Proportion and Rule he form'd by the Square,  
And directed the Use of all Masonry there.

Derry down, &c.

## XII.

But soon did Mankind behave past enduring,  
In drudging, in swearing, in fighting, and whoring ;  
Then *Jove* arose, and, fierce in his Anger,  
Said, *That he wou'd suffer such Miscreants no longer.*

Derry down, &c.

## XIII.

Then from their high Windows the Heaven did pour,  
Forty Days and Nights one continual Shower ;  
Till nought could be seen but the Waters around,  
And in this great Deluge most Mortals were drown'd.

Derry down, &c.

## XIV.

## XIV.

Sure ne'er was beheld! so dreadful a Sight,  
 As the old World in such a very odd Plight ;  
 For there was to be seen all Animals swimming,  
 Men, Monkeys, Priests, Lawyers, Cats, Lapdogs,  
 and Women.

Derry down, &c.

## XV.

There floated a Debtor away from his Duns,  
 And next Father Greybeard stark naked midst Nuns ;  
 Likewise a poor Husband not minding his Life,  
 Contented in drowning to shake off his Wife.

Derry down, &c.

## XVI.

A King and a Cobler next mingled to View,  
 And spencithrift young Heirs there were not a few ;  
 A Whale and a Dutchman came down with the Tide,  
 And a reverend old Bishop by a young Wench's Side.

Derry down, &c.

## XVII.

But *Noah* being wifest, faithful, and upright,  
 He built him an Ark so stout and so tight ;  
 Tho' Heaven and Earth seem'd to come together,  
 He was safe in his Lodge and fear'd not the Weather.

Derry down, &c.

## XVIII.

Then after the Flood, like a Brother so true,  
 Who still had the Good of the Craft in his View,  
 He delved the Ground and he planted the Vine,  
 He formed a Lodge, ave and gave his Lodge Wine.

Derry down, &c.

## XIX.

Let Statesmen tos, tumble, and jumble the Ball ;  
 We sit safe in our Lodge, and we laugh at them all :  
 Let Bishops wear Lawn Sleeves and Kings have their  
 Ointment,

Free-Masonry sure is by Heaven's Appointment.

Derry down, &c.

## XX.

## XX.

Now charge, my dear Brethren and chorus with me,  
 A Health to all Masons both honest and free :  
 Nor be less our Duty unto our good King,  
 So God bless Great G E O R G E let each Brother sing.

Derry down, &c.

*To the King and the Craft (as the Master's Song.)*

XXXVI. S O N G. *Tune, Mutual Love.*

## I.

**A**S Masons once on Shinar's Plain  
 Met to revive their Arts again,  
 Did mutually agree,  
 Did mutually, &c.  
 So now we meet in Britain's Isle,  
 And make the Royal Craft to smile,  
 In ancient Masonry,  
 In ancient, &c.

## II.

The Masons in this happy Land,  
 Have now reviv'd the ancient Grand,  
 And the strong Tuscan laid,  
 And the, &c.  
 Each faithful Brother by a Sign,  
 Like Salem's Sons each other join,  
 And soon each Order made,  
 And soon, &c.

## III.

Thrice happy blest Fraternity,  
 Whose Basis is sweet Unity,  
 And makes us all agree,  
 And makes, &c.  
 Kings, Dukes, and Lords to us are kind,  
 As we to Beggars when we find  
 Them skill'd in Masonry,  
 Them skill'd, &c.

## IV.

How happy are the ancient Brave,  
Who no false Cowan can deceive,  
And may they so remain,  
And may, &c.

No modern Craftsman e'er did know  
What Signs our Master to us shew,  
Tho' long they strove in vain,  
Tho' long, &c.

## V.

The horned Buck and Gallican \*,  
At th' Monkey imitates the Man,  
Their Clubs do Lodges call,  
Their Clubs, &c.  
While ancient Masons know full well,  
No Fools like those amongst them dwell,  
No, no, nor ever shall,  
No, no, &c.

## VI.

My Brethren all take Glass in Hand,  
And toast our noble Master grand,  
And in full Chorus sing,  
And in, &c.  
A Health to ancient Masons free,  
Throughout the Globe where-e'er they be,  
And so God save the King,  
And so God save the King.

*To all ancient Masons wheresoever dispers'd, or oppres'd, round the Globe, &c.*

\* A certain Club who call themselves *Antigallic* Masons, are here meant, and not the laudable Association of *Antigallicans*, whom I esteem as an honourable and useful Society and worthy of Imitation.

XXXVII. S O N G. *Tune, Greedy Midas.*

## I.

WITH Harmony and flowing Wine,  
My Brethren all come with me join ;  
To celebrate this happy Day,  
And to our Master Homage pay.

## II.

Hail ! happy, happy, sacred Place,  
Where Friendship smiles in ev'ry Face ;  
And Royal Art ! doth fill the Chair,  
Adorned with his noble Square.

## III.

Next sing, my Muse, our Wardens Praise,  
With Chorus loud in tuneful Lays ;  
Oh ! may these Columns ne'er decay,  
Until the World dissolves away.

## IV.

My Brethren all come join with me,  
To sing the Praise of Masonry ;  
The Noble, Faithful and the Brave,  
Whose Arts shall live beyond the Grave.

## V.

Let Envy hide her shameful Face,  
Before us ancient Sons of Peace ;  
Whose golden Precepts still remain,  
Free from Envy, Pride, or Stain.

*To Salem's Sons, &c.*

XXXVIII. S O N G. *Tune, Ye Mortals that  
love Drinking.*

## I.

YE ancient Sons of *Tyre*  
In Chorus join with me ;  
And imitate your Sire,  
Who was fam'd for Masonry ;

His ancient Dictates follow,  
And from them never part ;  
Let each sing like *Apollo*,  
And praise the Royal Art.

## II.

Like *Salem's* second Story,  
We raise the Craft again ;  
Which still retains its Glory,  
The Secret here remain :  
Amongst true ancient Masons,  
Who always did disdain,  
These new invented Fashions ;  
Which we all know are vain.

## III.

Our Temple now rebuilding,  
You see grand Columns \* rise ;  
The MAGI they resembling,  
They are both good and wise :  
Each seems as firm as *Atlas*,  
Who on his Shoulders bore  
The starry Frame of Heaven ;  
What Mortals can do more ?

## IV.

Come now, my loving Brethren,  
In Chorus join all round ;  
With flowing Wine, full Bumpers,  
Let Masons Health be crown'd ;  
And let each envious Cowan,  
By our good Actions see ;  
That we're made free and loving,  
By Art of Masonry.

*To the Memory of P. H. Z. I. and J. A.*

\* Grand Officers.

XXXIX. SONG. *Tune, the Enter'd  
'Prentice.*

## I.

FROM the Depths let us raise,  
Our Voices and Praise,  
The Works of the glorious Creation ;  
And extol the great Fame,  
Of our Maker's great Name,  
And his Love to an accepted Mason.

## II.

In primitive Times,  
When Men by high Crimes,  
Had caused a great Devastation ;  
When the Floods did abound,  
And all Mankind were drown'd  
Save the free and the accepted Masons.

## III.

There were Architects four,  
Where Billows did roar,  
Were sav'd from that great Inundation ;  
Whose Father from on high,  
Taught Geometry,  
That honour'd Science of a Mason.

## IV.

In an Ark that was good,  
Made of *Gopher* Wood,  
And was built by divine Ordination ;  
And the first in his Time,  
That planted a Vine,  
Was a free and an accepted Mason.

## V.

Then *Nimrod* the Great,  
Did next undertake,  
To build him to Heaven a Station ;

But

But Tongues of all Kind,  
Prevented his Mind,  
For he was no excellent Mason.

## VI.

When *Pharoah*, the King  
Of *Egypt*, did bring  
To Bondage our whole Generation ;  
That King got a Fall,  
And his Magicians all,  
By a princely and learned wise Mason.

## VII.

Then thro' the *Red-Sea*,  
Heaven guided their Way,  
By two Pillars of divine Ordination ;  
And *Pharoah*'s great Train,  
Were lost in the Main,  
For pursuing an Army of Masons.

## VIII.

When *Amalek*'s King,  
Great Forces did bring,  
Likewise the great *Midianite* Nation ;  
Those Kings got a Fall,  
And their great Armies all,  
And their Wealth fell a Spoil to those Masons.

## IX.

In the Plains they did rear,  
A Pavilion fair,  
The Beauty of all the Creation ;  
Each Part in its Square,  
Which none could prepare,  
Save a free and accepted Mason.

## X.

King *Solomon*, he  
Was known to be free,  
Built a holy Grand Lodge for his Nation ;  
Each beautiful Part,  
Was due to the Art,  
Of *Hiram* the great learned Mason.

## XI.

## XI.

They to *Jordan* did go  
 And met their proud Foe,  
 And fought the great *Canaanite* Nation :  
 Whose gigantic Strain,  
 Cou'd never sustain,  
 The Force of an Army of Masons.

## XII.

Then let each Mason that's free,  
 Toast his Memory,  
 Join Hands without Dissimulation ;  
 Let Cowans think on,  
 We know they are wrong.  
 Drink a Health to an accepted Mason.

## XIII.

But if any so mean,  
 Thro' Avarice or Stain,  
 Shou'd debase himself in this high Station ;  
 That Person so mean,  
 For such cursed Gain,  
 Shou'd be slain by the Hand of a Mason.  
 To all just and faithful Masons.

## XL. S O N G .

## I.

**T**IS Masonry unites Mankind,  
 To gen'rous Actions form the Soul ;  
 In friendly Converse all conjoin'd,  
 One Spirit animates the whole.

## II.

Where-e'er aspiring Domes arite,  
 Where-ever sacred Altars stand :  
 Those Altars blaze unto the Skies,  
 Those Domes proclaim the Mason's Hand.

## III.

## III.

As Passions rough the Soul disguise,  
Till Science cultivates the Mind ;  
So the rude Stone unshapen lies,  
Till by the Mason's Art refin'd.

## IV.

Tho' still our chief Concern and Care,  
Be to deserve a Brother's Name ;  
Yet ever mindful of the Fair,  
Their kindest Influence we claim.

## V.

Let Wretches at our Manhood rail ;  
But they who once our Order prove,  
Will own that we who build so well,  
With equal Energy can love.

## VI.

Sing Brethren of the Craft divine,  
(Best Band of social Joy and Mirth)  
With choral Sound and cheerful Wine,  
Proclaim its Virtues o'er the Earth.

## XLI. S O N G .

## I.

ONCE I was blind and could not see,  
And all was dark around ;  
But Providence did pity me,  
And soon a Friend I found ;  
Through secret Paths my Friend me led ;  
Such Paths as Bablers never tread.

## II.

All stumbling Blocks he took away,  
That I might walk secure ;  
And brought me long e'er Break of Day.  
To Wisdom's Temple-Door ;  
Where there we both Admittance found,  
To mystic Paths on hallow'd Ground.

## III.

## III.

Tho' haughty in my bold Attempt,  
Blest Thoughts did me alarm ;  
Which hinted I was not exempt  
(If rash) from double Harm ;  
Which quickly flopt my rising Pride,  
And made me trust more to my Guide.

## IV.

In solemn Pace I was led up,  
And pas'd thro' the bright Dome,  
But soon I was oblig'd to stop,  
Till I myself made known ;  
Then round in ancient Form was brought,  
For to obtain that which I sought.

## V.

With humble Heart in proper Form,  
I listen'd with Good-Will ;  
And found, instead of Noise and Storm,  
That all was hush'd and still ;  
And soon a heav'nly Sound did hear,  
That quite dispell'd all Doubt and Fear.

## VI.

The Guardian of this mystic Charm,  
In shining Jewels drest ;  
Said, that I need to fear no Harm,  
If faithful was my Breast ;  
For tho' to Rogues he was severe.  
No Harm an honest Man need fear.

## VII.

Bright Wisdom from his awful Throne,  
Bid Darkness to withdraw ;  
No sooner said but it was done,  
And then—Great Things I saw ;  
But what were they—I now won't tell,  
But safely in my Breast shall dwell.

## VIII.

Then round and round me did he tie,  
 An ancient noble Charm :  
 Which future Darkness will defy,  
 And ward off Cowans Harm ;  
 With Instruments in Number three,  
 To learn the Art of GEOMETRY.

## XLII. SONG.

## I.

ATTEND, loving Brethren, and to me give Ear,  
 Our Work being ended let's lay aside Care ;  
 Let Mirth and Good-Humour our Senfes regale,  
 And mind that our Secrets we never reveal,  
 And mind, &c.

## II.

With Leave of his Worship that here fills the Chair,  
 Who governs our Actions by Compafs and Square ;  
 We'll sing a few Verses in Masonry's Praise,  
 Not fond of Ambition we look for no Bays,  
 Not fond, &c.

## III.

Our ancient Grand-Master inspir'd by the L O R D ,  
 On holy *Moriah*, as in Scripture declar'd,  
 The stupendous Structure began for to frame,  
 In the Month called *Zif*, and fourth Year of his Reign,  
 In the, &c.

## IV.

With Level and Square the Foundation begun,  
 In Length sixty Cubits, Breath nineteen and one ;  
 Here Masonry shin'd above all other Arts,  
 So sublime the great Secret the Artist imparts,  
 So sublime, &c.

## V.

Old *Hiram* of *Tyre*, King *David's* great Friend,  
 Did Fir, Pine, and Cedar from *Lebanon* send,

To

To build the Sanctuaries by Masonry's Skill,  
Subsequent unto the great Architect's Will,  
Subsequent, &c.

## VI.

One hundred and fifty-three thousand six hundred  
Employ'd for the Temple, we find they were num-  
ber'd;

With Crafts many thousands and Bearers of Loads,  
And Masters six hundred the Scripture records,  
And Masters, &c.

## VII.

Who formed themselves into Lodges, they say,  
Some East and some West, some North and South  
Way,

In Love, Truth and Justice go successfully on,  
In all well-rul'd Realms that are under the Sun,  
In all; &c.

## VIII.

Now let the brisk Bumper go merrily round,  
May our worthy Master in Honour abound,  
May his instructive Precepts to Virtue us move,  
To live like true Brethren in Friendship and Love,  
To live, &c.

## IX.

Let Moderns and Critics with impious Rage,  
Amuse the vain Town and against us engage;  
Let Pritchard and's Followers, Apostates profa  
With false Tenets puzzle each lethargic Brain,  
With false, &c.

## X.

All Health to our Brethren of ev'ry Degree,  
Dispers'd round the Globe, or by Land or by Sea;  
Preserve them, ye Powers, their Virtues improve,  
When we part on the Level may we meet all above,  
When we, &c.

## XLIII. SONG.

## I.

SEE in the East the Master plac'd,  
How graceful unto us the Sight ;  
His Wardens just he doth intrust,  
His noble Orders to set right :  
Where-e'er he list, his Deacons straightway run,  
To see the Lodge well tyl'd and Work begun.

## II.

Like *Tyre's Sons* we then pursue  
The noble Science we profess,  
Each Mason to his Calling true,  
Down to the lowest from the best :  
Square, Plumb, and Level we do all maintain,  
Emblems of Justice are, and shall remain.

## III.

King *Solomon* the Great Mason,  
Honour unto the Craft did raise,  
The *Tyrian Prince* and *Widow's Son* ;  
Let ev'ry Brother jointly praise :  
The Mem'ry of these Three shall never die,  
We'll toast their Names in Glasses charg'd full high.

XLIV. SONG. *Tune, Rule Britannia.*

## I.

ATTEND, attend the Strains,  
Ye Masons free, whilst I,  
To celebrate your Fame,  
Your Virtues found on high :  
Accepted Masons, free and bold,  
Will never live the Duples to Gold.

## II.

Great *Solomon* the King,  
Great Architect of Fame ;  
Of whom all Coasts did ring,  
Rever'd a Mason's Name :

Like

Like him, accepted, free, and bold,  
True Wisdom we prefer to Gold.

## III.

Since him, the Great and Wise,  
Of every Age and Clime,  
With Fame that never dies,  
Pursu'd the Art sublime ;  
Inspir'd by Heav'n, just and free,  
Have honour'd much our Mystery.

## IV.

The glorious Paths of those,  
With Heav'n-born Wisdom crown'd ;  
We every Day disclose,  
And tread on sacred Ground ;  
A Mason, righteous, just, and free,  
Or else not worth Masonry.

XLV. S O N G. *Tune, Bonny Broom.*

## I.

**T**O Masonry your Voices raise,  
Ye Brethren of the Craft ;  
To that, and your Great Master's Praise,  
Let Bumpers now be quaff'd :  
True Friendship, Love, and Concord join'd,  
. Possest a Mason's Heart ;  
Those Virtues beautify the Mind,  
And still adorn the Art.

## C H O R U S.

Hail, all-hail, my Brethren dear,  
All hail to ye alway ;  
Regard the Art while ye have Life.  
Revere it every Day.

## II.

Whilst thus in Unity we join,  
Our Hearts still good and true ;  
Inspir'd by the Grace divine,  
And no base Ends in View :

We

We firmly meet, ourselves employ,  
T' improve the fruitful Mind ;  
With Blessings which can never cloy,  
But dignify Mankind.

*Chor.* Hail, all hail, &c.

## III.

No flinty Hearts amongst us are,  
We're generous and kind :  
The needy Man our Fortune shares,  
If him we worthy find :  
Our Charity from East to West,  
To each worthy Object we  
Diffuse, as in the great Behest,  
To every Man that's free.

*Chor.* Hail, all hail, &c.

## IV.

Thus bless'd and blessing well we know,  
Our Joys can never end ;  
For long as vital Spirits flow,  
A Mason finds a Friend.  
Then join our Hearts and Tongue with mine,  
Our glorious Arts to praise ;  
Discreetly take the generous Wine,  
Let Reason rule your Ways,  
*Chor.* Hail, all hail, &c.

## XLVI. AN O. D. E.

## RECITATIVE.

BLESS'D be the Day that gave to me,  
The Secrets of Free-Masonry ;  
In that my sole Ambition's plac'd,  
In that alone let me be grac'd ;  
No greater Title let me bear,  
Than what's pertaining to the Square.

## A I R.

Tho' envious Mortals vainly try,  
On us to cast Absurdity,  
We laugh at all their Spleen ;

The

The levell'd Man, the upright Heart,  
Shall still adorn our glorious Art,  
Nor mind their vile Chagrin :  
The ermin'd Robe, the reverend Crozier too,  
Have prov'd us noble, honest, just, and true.

## C H O R U S.

In vain then let prejudic'd Mortals declare  
Their Hate of us Masons, we're truly sincere ;  
If for that they despise us, their Folly they prove,  
For a Mason's grand Maxim is brotherly Love :  
But yet, after all, if they'd fain be thought wise,  
Let 'em enter the Lodge, and we'll open their Eyes.

## XLVII. SONG.

## I.

**H**OW bleſſ'd are we from Ignorance freed,  
And the base Notions of Mankind,  
Here ev'ry virtuous moral Deed,   
Inſtructs and fortifies the Mind ;  
Hail ! ancient, hallow'd, solemn Ground,  
Where Light and Masonry I found.

## II.

Hence vile Detrac tors from us fly,  
Far to the gloomy Shades of Night,  
Like Owls that hate the Mid-day Sky,  
And sink with Envy from the Light ;  
With them o'er Graves and Ruins rot,  
For hating Knowledge you know not.

## III.

When we assemble on a Hill,  
Or in due Form upon the Plain ;  
Our Master doth with learned Skill,  
The sacred Plan and Work explain :  
No busy Eye nor Cowan's Ear,  
Can our grand Myſt'ry fee or hear.

## IV.

## IV.

Our Table deck'd with shining Truth,  
 Sweet Emblems that elate the Heart ;  
 While each attentive list'ning Youth,  
 Burns to perform his worthy Part.  
 Resolving with religious Care,  
 To live by Compass, Rule, and Square.

## V.

Our Master watching in the East,  
 The golden Streaks of rising Sun ;  
 To see his Men at Labour plac'd,  
 Who all like willing Crafts do run :  
 Oh ! may his Wisdom ever be,  
 Honour to us and Masonry.

## VI.

Not far from him, as Gnomon true,  
 Beauty stands with watchful Eye,  
 Whose cheerful Voice our Spirits renew,  
 And each his Labour doth lay by :  
 His kind refreshing Office still,  
 Inspires each Craft in Mason's Skill.

## VII.

See in the *West* our Oblong's Length,  
 The brave *Corinthian* Pillar stands,  
 The Lodge's Friend and greatest Strength,  
 Rewarding Crafts with liberal Hands ;  
 Sure this our Lodge must lasting be,  
 Supported by these Columns three.

## VIII.

As Bees from Flowers Honey bring,  
 Sweet Treasure, to their Muster's Stores ;  
 So Masons do each sacred Thing,  
 And Wonders from the distant Shores ;  
 To enrich the Lodge with Wisdom's Light,  
 Where babling Folly's lost in Night.

## IX.

## IX.

Each *Roman* Chief, did proudly view  
 Their Temples rising to the Sky,  
 And as they Nations did subdue,  
 They rais'd triumphal Arches high ;  
 Which got us Masons such a Name,  
 As vies with mighty *Cæsar's* Fame.

## X.

The Kings who rais'd *Diana's* Columns,\*  
 With Royal Art, by skilful Hands ;  
 As Priests recorded in their Volumes,  
 And Poets sung to distant Lands ;  
 Th' adoring World that did them see,  
 Forgot th' enshrined Deity.

## XI.

Such is our Boast, my Brethren dear,  
 Fellows to Kings and Princes too,  
 The Master's Gift—was proud to wear,  
 As now the Great and Noble do ;  
 The Great, the Noble, and the Sage,  
 MASONs rever'd from Age to Age.

## CHORUS.

Then to each Brother in Distress,  
 Throughout the Nations, Parts, or Climes,  
 Charge Brethren to his quick Redrefs,  
 As Masons did in ancient Times ;  
 From Want and Hardships set them free,  
 Blefs'd with Health and Masonry.

Nor once forget the lovely Fair,  
 Divinely made of *Adam's* Bone ;  
 Whose heav'nly Looks can banish Care,  
 And ease the sighing Lover's Moan ;  
 To them whose soft Enjoyment brings  
 Us Heroes, Architects and Kings.

Q

XLVIII.

\* The Temple of *Diana*, at *Ephesus*.

## XLVIII. S O N G.

I.

**C**OME fill up a Bumper, and let it gó round,  
Let Mirth and good Fellowship always abound;  
And let the World see,  
That Free-Masonry,  
Doth teach honest Souls to be jovial and free.

II.

Our Lodge now compos'd of honest free Hearts,  
Our Master most freely his Secrets imparts;  
And so we improve,  
In Knowledge and Love,  
By Help from our mighty Grand-Master above.

III.

Let Honour and Friendship eternally reign,  
Let each Brother Mason the Truth to maintain :  
That all may agree,  
That Free-Masonry,  
Doth teach honest Souls to be jovial and free.

IV.

In Mirth and good Fellowship we will agree,  
For none are more blest or more happy than we ;  
And thus we'll endure,  
While our Actions are pure,  
Kind Heaven those Blessings to us doth insure.

XLIX. S O N G. *Tune, Rule Britannia.*

I.

**U**RANIA sing the Art divine,  
Beauty, Strength, and Wisdom, grace each Line;  
Soar higher than *Jove's* fam'd Bird can go,  
Tho' out of Sight his Flight's too low ;  
Boast Ubiquarians from this your Pedigree,  
But we from *Jove* take Masonry.

II.

When the great Architect design'd  
Brooding Nature's Plan, and made Mankind ;  
Then

Then he ordain'd the Masons Orders fair,  
For Masonry was all his Care ;  
By Omniscience and Free-Masonry,  
The jarring Elements he made agree.

## III.

The Almighty, by Masonry, did scheme  
His holy Dwelling-place, and Heav'n did name ;  
Made many Mansions, which he supply'd with Light,  
Proceeding from his Essence bright,  
With shining Stars adorn'd the vaulted Skies :  
To raise our Wonder and Surprise.

## IV.

By Masonry, this stupendous Ball  
He pois'd on Geometry, and measur'd all  
With Lines *East* and *West* ; also from *North* to *South*,  
This spacious Lodge he measur'd out ;  
And adorn'd with precious Jewels three,  
As useful Lights in Masonry.

## V.

To rule the Day the Almighty made the Sun,  
To rule the Night he also made the Moon ;  
And God-like *Adam*, a Master Mason free,  
To rule and teach Posterity ;  
Sanctity of Reason, and Majesty of Thought,  
Amongst Free-Masons should be sought.

## VI.

In the Deluge where Mortals lost their Lives,  
God sav'd four worthy Masons and their Wives ;  
And in the Ark great *Noah* a Lodge did hold,  
*Shem* and *Japhet* his Wardens we are told ;  
And *Ham* as *Tyler*, he order'd to secure,  
From all their Wives the secret Door \*

## Q. 2

## VII.

\* And so soon as ever the Day began to break,  
*Noah* stood up towards the Body of *Adam* ; and before the Lord, he and his Sons, *Shem*, *Ham*, and *Japheth*, and *Noah*, prayed, &c. And the Women answered, from another Part of the Ark, AMEN, LORD.—*Vide Caten. Arab. C. xxv. fol. 56. b.*

## VII.

When *Israel's* Sons were held in Slavery,  
 God sent his Word and Sign to set them free ;  
 Nightly by Fire, and in a Cloud by Day,  
 He pav'd his lov'd Free-Masons Way ;  
 Thro' the *Red-Sea*, with wond'rous Mystery,  
 From *Pbaroah's* Yoke he set them free.

## VIII.

On *Horeb's* Mount great *Moses* did stand,  
 With Wardens twain and Rod of God in Hand ;  
 Devoutly pray'd by Word and Sign to Heav'n,  
 While to his Deputy, Conquest was giv'n ;  
 When on Mount *Nebo* he saw the Land and died,  
*Jehovah* did his Time provide.

## IX.

The World's great Wonders, Mankind agree,  
 Their Beauties owe to the Art of Masonry ;  
*Ephesus* Temple, the Walls of *Babylon*,  
 And Labyrinths wond'rous Works unknown ;  
 The Pyramids, Mausoleum, and fam'd *Colossus* high,  
 And *Olympus* greeting the azure Sky.

## X.

By God's Command and Free-Masonry,  
 The Temple had most exact Symmetry ;  
 In Orders rais'd by *Hiram's* mighty Art,  
 From Nature's rude Materials start ;  
 The World's Wonders before were deem'd but seven,  
 'Till this grand Fabric made them even.

## XI.

Come charge, charge your Glasses speedily,  
 To all true Brothers skill'd in Masonry ;  
 Likewise the King, long happy may he reign,  
 Old *England's* Glory to maintain ;  
 In Order stand, you know the ancient Charge,  
 Pay due Respect to mighty *GEORGE*.

## L. AN ODE.

## I.

WAKE the Lute and quivering Strings,  
Mystic Truths *Urania* brings :  
Friendly Visitant, to thee  
We owe the Depths of Masonry ;  
Fairest of the Virgin Choir,  
Warbling to the golden Lyre ;  
Welcome here, thy Art prevail,  
Hail, divine *Urania*, hail.

## II.

Here, in Friendship's sacred Bower,  
Thy downy wing'd and smiling Hour,  
Mirth invites, and social Song,  
Nameless Mysteries among :  
Crown the Bowl, and fill the Glass,  
To ev'ry Virtue, ev'ry Grace ;  
To the Brotherhood refound  
Health, and let it thrice go round.

## III.

We restore the Times of old,  
The blooming glorious Age of Gold ;  
As the new Creation free,  
Blest with gay *Euphrosyne* :  
We with godlike Science talk,  
And with fair *Astraea* walk ;  
Innocence adorn the Day,  
Brighter than the Smiles of *May*.

## IV.

Pour the rosy Wine again,  
Wake a louder, louder Strain ;  
Rapid Zephyrs, as ye fly,  
Waft our Voices to the Sky ;  
While we celebrate the Nine,  
And the Wonders of the Trine.  
While the Angels sing above,  
As we below, of Peace and Love.

## LI. SONG.

## I.

**H**AIL ! sacred Art, by Heav'n design'd  
A gracious Blessing for Mankind ;  
Peace, Joy, and Love, thou dost bestow,  
On us thy Votaries below.

## II.

Bright Wisdom's Footsteps here we trace,  
From *Solomon* that Prince of Peace ;  
Whose glorious Maxims still we hold,  
More precious than rich *Ophir's* Gold.

## III.

His heav'nly Proverbs to us tell,  
How we on Earth sh.ould ever dwell ;  
In Harmony and social Love,  
To emulate the blest above.

## IV.

Now having Wisdom for our Guide,  
By its sweet Precepts we'll abide ;  
Envy and Hatred we'll dispel,  
Nor wrathful Fool with us shall dwell.

## V.

Vain, empty Grandeur, shall not find,  
Its Dwelling in a Mason's Mind ;  
A Mason who is true and wise,  
It's glittering Pomp always despise.

## VI.

Humility, Love, Joy, and Peace,  
Within his Mind shall find their Place ;  
Virtue and Wisdom thus combin'd,  
Shall decorate the Mason's Mind.

LII. SONG. *Tune, God save the King.*

## I.

**H**AIL ! MASONRY divine,  
Glory of Ages shine,

Long.

Long may'st thou hold ;  
 Where-e'er thy Lodges stand,  
 May they have great Command,  
 And always grace the Land,  
 Thou Art divine.

## II.

Great Fabrics will arise,  
 And touch the azure Skies,  
 Great are thy Schemes :  
 Thy noble Orders are  
 Matchless beyond compare,  
 No Art with thee can share,  
 Thou Art divine.

## III.

*Hiram* the Architect,  
 Did all the Craft direct,  
 How they should build ;  
*Solomon*, great *Israel's* King,  
 Did mighty Blessings bring,  
 And left us Room to sing,  
 Hail ! Royal Art.

## LIII. S O N G.

## I.

**L**ET Masons be merry each Night when they  
 meet,  
 And always each other most lovingly greet,  
 Let Envy and Discord be sunk in the Deep,  
 By such as are able great Secrets to keep,  
 Let all the World gaze on our Art with Surprize,  
 They're all in the Dark till we open their Eyes.

## II.

Whoever is known to act on the Square,  
 And likewise well skill'd in our Secrets rare,  
 Are always respected whether wealthy or poor,  
 A none'er yet was careless of Things that are pure.  
 Their

Their Actions are bright and their Lives spent in Love,  
At length will be happy in the Grand Lodge above.

## III.

We are Brothers to Princes and Fellows to Kings,  
Our Fame thro' the World continually rings ;  
As we lovingly meet so we lovingly part,  
No Mason did ever bear Malice at Heart,  
The Fool that's conceited we'll never despise,  
Let him that come to the Lodge and we'll make him  
more wise.

## IV.

The Sanctum Sanctorum by Masons was fram'd,  
And all the fine Works which the Temple contain'd,  
By Hiram's Contrivance, the Pride of my Song,  
The Noise of a Tool was not heard along ;  
And the Number of Masons that round it did move,  
By him were directed, inspir'd from above.

## LIV. S O N G.

## I.

IF Unity be good in every Degree,  
What can be compar'd to that of Masonry.  
In Unity we meet and in Unity we part ;  
Let every Mason chorus, hail mighty Art,  
Let every, &c.

## II.

The Vulgar often murmur at our noble Art,  
Because the great Arcanum we don't to them im-  
part ;  
In Ignorance let them live and in Ignorance let them  
die,  
Be silent and secret let every Mason cry,  
Be silent, &c.

## III.

Let a Bumber be crown'd unto the Art of Masonry,  
And to each jovial Brother that is a Mason free ;

We

We act upon the Square, on the Level we'll depart,  
Let every Mason sing, hail, glorious Art,  
Let every, &c.

LV. SONG. *Tune, The Miller of Mansfield.*

## I.

**H**OW happy a Mason whose Bosom still flows  
With Friendship, and ever most chearfully  
goes ;  
The Effects of the Mysteries lodg'd in his Breast,  
Mysteries rever'd and by Princes posses'd.  
Our Friends and our Bottle we best can enjoy,  
No Rancour or Envy our Quiet annoy,  
Our Plum, Line, and Compass, our Square and our  
Tools,  
Direct all our Action's in Virtue's fair Rules.

## II.

To *Mars* and to *Venus* we're equally true,  
Our Hearts can enliven, our Arms can subdue ;  
Let the Enemy tell, and the Ladies declare,  
No Class or Profession with Masons compare ;  
To give a fond Lustre we ne'er need a Crest,  
Since Honour and Virtue remain in our Breast,  
We'll charm the rude World when we clap, laugh  
and sing,  
If so happy a Mason, say who'd be a King.

LVI. SONG. *Tune, Rule Britannia.*

## I.

**W**HEN Masonry, by Heaven's Design,  
Did enter first into great *Hiram's* Brain,  
A Choir of Angels did rejoice,  
And this Chorus sung with united Voice.

## CHORUS.

Hail ! you happy, happy Sons that be  
Brothers of Free-Masonry.

R

Great

## II.

Great *Hiram* he did then repair  
 And went to work with Rule and Square,  
 With Plum and Level to his eternal Fame,  
 He did the glorious Temple frame,  
 Hail, you happy, &c.

## III.

When *Solomon* beheld the same,  
 He then set forth great *Hiram's* Fame :  
 Oh ! excellent Mason ! he in Surprize did say,  
 Above all Arts you bear the Sway,  
 Hail, you happy, &c.

## IV.

Now to great *Hiram's* Memory  
 Let's fill a Glass most chearfully,  
 St. *John* (including) who the Light did bring,  
 And likewise **G E O R G E** our gracious King,  
 Hail, you happy, &c.

## V.

Next charge unto our Master Grand  
 And to each lovely Fair-one round the Land,  
 Ourselves including, so let the Health go round  
 With a Clap to make the Lodge resound,  
 Hail, you happy, &c.

LVII. S O N G . *Tune, Hail, Masonry, &c.*

## I.

**L**E T worthy Brethren all combine  
 For to adorn our mystic Art,  
 So as the Craft may ever shine  
 And chear each faithful Brother's Heart :

## C H O R U S .

Then Brethren all in Chorus sing,  
 Prosper the Craft and bles the King.

We

## II.

We level'd, plumm'd, and squar'd, aright  
 The five noble Orders upright stand,  
 Wisdom and Strength with Beauty's Height,  
 The Wonder of the World command ;  
 Then Brethren all, &c.

## III.

Ye Fools and Cowans all who plot  
 For to obtain our Mystery,  
 Ye strive in vain, attempt it not,  
 Such Creatures never shall be free :  
 Then Brethren all, &c.

## IV.

The Wise, the Noble, Good, and Great,  
 Can only be accepted here ;  
 The Knave or Fool, tho' deck'd in State,  
 Shall ne'er approach the Master's Chair :  
 Then Brethren all, &c.

## V.

Now fill your Glasses, charge them high,  
 Let our Grand-Master's Health go round  
 And let each here o'er-flow with Joy,  
 And Love and Unity abound :  
 Then Brethren all, &c.

LVIII. S O N G. *Tune, The First of August.*

## I.

WITH cordial Heart let's drink a Health,  
 To every faithful Brother ;  
 Whose candid Hearts, secure whilst Breath,  
 Are faithful to each other ;  
 Whose precious Jewels are so rare,  
 Likewise their Hearts so framed are,  
 And level'd with the truest Square,  
 That Nature can discover.

## II.

As great a Man as in this Land,  
 Or in any other Nation :  
 Wou'd take a Brother by the Hand,  
 And greet him in his Station :  
 Neither King nor Prince, tho' e'er so great,  
 Or any Emperor of State,  
 But with great Candour wou'd relate,  
 To every faithful Brother.

## III.

The World shall still remain in Pain,  
 And at our Secrets wonder ;  
 No Cowan shall it e'er obtain,  
 Tho' all their Lives they ponder :  
 Still aiming at the chiefest White,  
 In which Free-Masons take Delight,  
 They never can obtain the Light,  
 Tho' they spend their Lives in Wonder.

## IV.

King Solomon, the Great and Wise,  
 He was a faithful Brother ;  
 Free-Masonry wou'd not despise,  
 No Secrets he'd discover :  
 But he was always frank and free,  
 Professing such Sincerity,  
 To all of that Fraternity,  
 He lov'd them 'bove all other.

## V.

Come let us build on firm Ground,  
 Still aiding of each other ;  
 And lay a Foundation that's most sound,  
 That no Arts-Man can discover :  
 Nor ever shall revealed be,  
 But to bright Men in Masonry,  
 Here is to them where-e'er they be,  
 I am their faithful Brother.

## VI.

## VI.

Come let us join our Hearts and Hands,  
 In this most glorious Manner ;  
 And to each other firmly stand,  
 Under King George's Banner :  
 That God may bleis him still I pray,  
 And o'er his Enemies give the Sway,  
 May he for ever win the Day,  
 And crown his Years with Honour.

## LIX. S O N G.

## I.

W~~H~~OEVER wants Wisdom, must with some  
 Delight,  
 Read, ponder, and pore, Noon, Morning and Night ;  
 Must turn over Volumes of gigantic Size,  
 Enlighten his Mind tho' he put out his Eyes,  
 Derry down, &c.

## II.

It a General wou'd know how to muster his Men,  
 By Thousands, by Hundreds, by Fifties, by Ten ;  
 Or level his Siege on high Castle or Town,  
 He must borrow his Precepts from Men of Renown.  
 Derry down, &c.

## III.

Wou'd a wry-fac'd Physician or Parson excel,  
 In preaching or giving a sanctified Spell ;  
 He first must read *Galen* and *Tillatson* thro'  
 E'er he gets Credentials or Busness to do.  
 Derry down, &c.

## IV.

But these are all Follies, Free-Masons can prove,  
 In the Lodge they find Knowledge, fair Virtue, and  
 Love ; [Eyes,  
 Without deaf'ning their Ears, without blinding their  
 They find the compendious Way to be wise.  
 Derry down, &c.

## LX. S O N G .

## I.

COME, come, ye Elves that be,  
 Come follow, follow me ;  
 Ali you that Guards have been  
 Without, and serv'd within :  
 Sing, let Joy thro' us resound,  
 For all this Lodge is sacred Ground.

## II.

Guides too, that Fairies are,  
 Come five by five prepare ;  
 Come bring fresh Oil with Speed,  
 Your dying Lamps to feed :  
 All trim'd in new and glitt'ring Light,  
 To welcome Garments that are white.

## III.

Come Sraphs too, that be  
 Bright Rulers, three by three ;  
 Attend on me your Queen,  
 Two Handmaids led between :  
 Whilst all around this Heath I name,  
 Shall make the hollow Sounds proclaim.

## IV.

Whilst Sylvans and sylvan Loves,  
 O'er Mountains and in Groves ;  
 With brighter Gems and sprightly Dames,  
 Of Fountains and of Flames :  
 With joyful Noise of Hands and Feet,  
 Shall echo and the Sound repeat.

## V.

Whilst we who sing and love,  
 And live in Springs above ;  
 Descend, descend, do we,  
 With Masons to be free :  
 Where Springs of Wine revive each Face,  
 And Streams of Milk flow round the Place.

## VI.

## VI.

Whilst Cherubs guard the Door,  
With flaming Sword before ;  
We thro' the Key-hole creep,  
And there unseen we peep :  
O'er all their Jewels skip and leap,  
And trip it, trip it, Step by Step.

## VII.

Or as upon the Green,  
We Fairies turn unseen ;  
So here we make a Ring,  
While merry Masons sing :  
Around their Crowns we whirl apace,  
And not one single Hair misplace.

## VIII.

And down from thence we jump,  
All with a silent Thump ;  
None hear our Feet rebound,  
Round, round the Table, round :  
Nor sees us whilst we nimbly pass,  
Thrice round the Rim of ev'ry Glas.

## IX.

But if any Crumbs withal,  
Down from their Table fall ;  
With greedy Mirth we eat,  
No Honey is so sweet ;  
And when they drop it from their Thumb,  
We catch it *super naculum*.

## X.

Now as for Masonry,  
Altho' we are not free ;  
In Lodges we have been,  
And all their Signs have seen :  
Yet such Love to the Craft we bear,  
Their Secrets we will ne'er declare.

LXI. SONG. *Tune, Attic Fire.*

## I.

**A**RISE and sound thy Trumpet Fame,  
Free-Masonry aloud proclaim,  
To Realms and Worlds unknown,  
To Realms, &c.

Tell them 'twas this great *David's* Son,  
The wise, the matchless *Solomon*,  
Priz'd far above his Throne,  
Priz'd far, &c.

## II.

The solemn Temple's Cloud-capt Tow'rs,  
And stately Domes are Works of ours,  
By us those Piles were rais'd ;  
Then bid Mankind with Songs advance,  
And thro' th' 'Ethereal vast Expanse,  
Let Masonry be prais'd.

## III.

We help the Poor in Time of Need,  
The Naked cloath, the Hungry feed,  
'Tis our Foundation Stone ;  
We build upon the noblest Plan,  
While Friendship rivets Man to Man,  
And makes us all as one.

## IV.

Thy Trumpet Fame yet louder blow,  
And let the distant Regions know,  
Free-Masonry is this ;  
Almighty Wisdom gave it Birth,  
While Heaven fix'd it here on Earth,  
A Type of future Bliss.

## SONG LXII.

*The FAIRIES; with the MASON'S CHORUS.*

## I.

**N**OW the hungry Lions roar,  
And howling Wolves behold the Moon;  
Now the heavy Plowmen snore,  
After daily Labours done.

*Trip it, trip it, trip it, trip it softly round,  
Ever sacred be this Ground.*

## II.

Now the Brands of Fire do glow,  
Whilst the Screech Owl, screeching loud,  
Puts the Wretch that lies in Woe,  
In Remembrance of a Shroud. *Trip it, &c.*

## III.

Now it is the Time of Night,  
That the Graves are gaping wide,  
Every one lets forth his Spright,  
In the Church-way Paths to glide. *Trip it, &c.*

## IV.

And we Fairies that do run  
By the triple Hecat's Team,  
From the Presence of the Sun,  
Following Darkness like a Dream. *Trip it, &c.*

## V.

Tho' we frolick, let no Mouse,  
Or bodeing Bird, or Bird of Prey,  
Disturb the Quiet of this House,  
But downy Sleep bring on the Day. *Trip it, &c.*

## VI.

Weaving Spiders come not here ;  
Spotted Snakes do no Offence :  
Beetles black approach not near ;  
Worm and Snail be far from hence. *Trip it, &c.*

## VII.

By the dead and drowsy Fire,  
 Every Elf and Fairy Spright,  
 Hop as little Bird from Brier,  
 Nimbly, nimbly, and as light.

*Trip it, &c.*

## VIII.

Now join all your warbling Notes  
 In Chorus of sweet Harmony ;  
 Strain aloud your Fairy Throats,  
 Sing and dance it trippingly.

*Trip it, &c.*

## C H O E U S.

*Hand in Hand, with Fairy Grace,  
 We will sing, and bless this Place.*

## The MASON S CHORUS.

Whilst Masons guarded stand,  
 With flaming Sword in Hand,  
 Under the Door we creep,  
 And round the Lodge we peep ;  
 For when they tip it o'er their Thumb,  
 They drink their *Supernaculum*.

But as for Masonry,  
 Altho' we are not free,  
 In every Lodge we have been,  
 And all the Signs we have seen ;  
 Yet such Respect to the Craft we bear,  
 Their Secrets we will ne'er declare.

S O N G . LXIII. *The History of Masonry.*

By Dr. ANDERSON.

## P A R T I.

## I.

**A**DAM, the first of all human Kind,  
 Created with Geometry  
 Imprinted on his Royal Mind,  
 Instructed soon his Progeny

Cain

Cain and Seth, who then improv'd  
The lib'ral Science in the Art  
Of Architecture, which they lov'd,  
And to their Offspring did impart.

## II.

Cain a City fair and strong  
First built, and call'd it Consecrate,  
From Enoch's Name, his eldest Son,  
Which all his Race did imitate ;  
But godly Enoch, of Seth's Loins,  
Two Columns rais'd with mighty Skill ;  
And all his Family enjoins  
True colonading to fulfil.

## III.

Our Father Noah next appear'd,  
A Maton too divinely taught ;  
And by divine Command uprear'd  
The Ark that held a goodly fraught,  
'Twas built by true Geometry,  
A Piece of Architecture fine ;  
Help'd by his Sons, in Number Three,  
Concurring in the grand Design.

## IV.

So from the gen'ral Deluge none  
Were sav'd, but Mafons and their Wives.  
And all Mankind from them alone  
Descending, Architecture thrives ;  
For they, when multiply'd a main,  
Fit to disperse and fill the Earth,  
In Shinar's large and lovely Plain  
To Mafonry gave second Birth.

## V.

For most of Mankind were employ'd,  
To build the City, and the Tow'ri ;  
The General Lodge was over-joy'd,  
In such Effects of Mafons Power ;

Till vain Ambition did provoke  
 Their Maker to confound their Plot ;  
 Yet, tho' with Tongues confus'd they spoke,  
 The learned Art they ne'er forgot.

## C H O R U S.

Who can unfold the Royal Art ?  
 Or sing its Secrets in a Song ?  
 They're safely kept in Masons Heart,  
 And to the antient Lodge belong.

## P A R T II.

## I.

**T**HUS when from Babel they disperse  
 In Colonies to distant Climes,  
 All Masons true, who could rehearse,  
 Their Works to those of after Times ;  
 King Nimrod fortify'd his Realm,  
 By Castles, Tow'rs, and Cities fair :  
 Mitzr'am, who rul'd at Egypt's Helm,  
 Built Pyramids stupendous there.

## II.

Not Japhet, and his gallant Breed,  
 Did less in Masonry prevail ;  
 Nor Shem, and those that did succeed  
 To promis'd Blessings by entail ;  
 For Father Abram brought from Ur  
 Geometry, the Science good ;  
 Which he reveal'd, without demur,  
 To all descending from his Blood.

## III.

Nay, Jacob's Race at length were taught,  
 To lay aside the Shepherd's Crook,  
 To use Geometry were brought,  
 Whilst under Phar'oh's cruel Yoke ;  
 Till Moses Master-Mason rose,  
 And led the Holy Lodge from thence,  
 All Masons train'd, to whom he chose  
 His curious Learning to dispense.

## IV.

## IV.

Aholiab and Bezaleel,  
Inspired Men, the Tent uprear'd ;  
Where the Schechinah chose to dwell,  
And Geometrick Skill appear'd :  
And when these valiant Masons fill'd  
Canaan, the learn'd Phenicians knew  
The Tribes of Isra'l better skill'd  
In Architecture firm and true.

## V.

For Dagon's House in Gaza Town,  
Artfully propt by Columns two ;  
By Sampson's mighty Arms pull'd down  
On Lords Philistian, who it flew ;  
Tho' 'twas the finest Fabrick rais'd  
By Canaan's Sons, could not compare  
With the Creator's Temple prais'd,  
For glorious Strength and Structure fair.

## VI.

But here we stop a whil'e to toast  
Our Master's Health, and Wardens both ;  
And warn you all to shun the Coast  
Of Sampson's shipwreck'd Fame and Troth ;  
His Secrets once to Wife disclos'd,  
His Strength was fled, his Courage tam'd,  
To cruel Foes he was expos'd,  
And never was a Mason nam'd.

## C H O R U S.

Who can unfold the Royal Art ?  
Or sing its Secrets in a Song ?  
They're safely kept in Mason's Heart,  
And to the antient Lodge belong.

## P A R T III.

## I.

WE sing of Masons antient Fame,  
 When fourtcore thousand Craftsmen stood,  
 Under the Masters of great Name,  
 Three thousand and six hundred good,  
 Employ'd by Solomon the Sire,  
 And Gen'ral Master Mason too ;  
 As Hiram was in stately Tyre,  
 Like Salem built by Masons true.

## II.

The Royal Art was then divine,  
 The Craftsmen counsell'd from above,  
 The Temple did all Works outshine,  
 The wond'ring World did all approve ;  
 Ingenious Men, from every Place,  
 Came to survey the glorious Pile ;  
 And, when return'd, began to trace,  
 And imitate its lofty Stile.

## III.

At length the Grecians came to know  
 Geometry, and learnt the Art,  
 Which great Pythagoras did shew,  
 And glorious Euclid did impart ;  
 Th' amazing Archimedes too,  
 And many other Scholars good ;  
 Till antient Romans did review  
 The Art and Science understood.

## IV.

But when proud Asia they had quell'd,  
 And Greece and Egypt overcome,  
 In Architecture they excell'd,  
 And brought the Learning all to Rome ;  
 Where wise Vitruvius, Master prime  
 Of Architects, the Art improv'd,  
 In great Augustus' peaceful Time,  
 When Arts and Artists were belov'd.

## V.

## V.

They brought the Knowledge from the East ;

And, as they made the Nations yield,  
They spread it thro' the North and West,

And taught the World the Art to build ;  
Witness their Citadels and Tow'rs,

To fortify their Legions fine,  
Their Temples, Palaces, and Bow'rs,  
That spoke the Masons Grand Design.

## VI.

Thus mighty Eastern Kings, and some  
Of Abram's Race, and Monarchs good,  
Of Egypt, Syria, Greece and Rome,

True Architecture understood :  
No Wonder then, if Masons join

To celebrate those Mason Kings,  
With solemn Note, and flowing Wine,  
Whilst every Brether jointly sings.

## C H O R U S.

Who can unfold the Royal Art ?

Or sing its Secrets in a Song ?

They're safely kept in Mason's Heart,  
And to the antient Lodge belong..

## P A R T IV.

## I.

O ! glorious Days for Masons Wife,  
O'er all the Roman Empire when  
Their Fame, resounding to the Skies,  
Proclaim'd them good and useful Men ;  
For many Ages thus employ'd,

Until the Goths, with warlike Rage,  
And brutal Ignorance, destroy'd  
The Toil of many a learned Age.

## II.

## II.

But when the conqu'ring Goths were brought  
 T' embrace the Christian Faith, they found,  
 The Folly that their Fathers wrought,  
 In Loss of Architecture found.  
 At length their Zeal for stately Fanes,  
 And wealthy Grandeur, when at Peace,  
 Made them exert their utmost Pains,  
 Their Gothick Buildings to upraise.

## III.

Thus many a sumptuous lofty Pile  
 Was rais'd in every Christian Land,  
 Tho' not conform to Roman Stile,  
 Yet which did Reverence command :  
 The King and Craft agreeing still,  
 In well form'd Lodges, to supply  
 The mournful Want of Roman Skill  
 With their new Sort of Masonry.

## IV.

For many Ages this prevails,  
 Their Work is Architecture deem'd ;  
 In England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales,  
 The Craftsmen highly are esteem'd ;  
 By Kings, as Master of the Lodge,  
 By many a wealthy noble Peer,  
 By Lord and Laird, by Priest and Judge,  
 By all the People every where.

## V.

So Masons, antient Records tell,  
 King Athelstan, of Saxon Blood,  
 Gave them a Charter free to dwell  
 In lofty Lodge, with Orders good,  
 Drawn from old Writings by his Son,  
 Prince Edwin, General-Master bright,  
 Who met at York the Brethren soon,  
 And to that Lodge did all recite.

## VI.

## VI.

Thence were their Laws and Charges fine  
 In ev'ry Reign observ'd with Care,  
 Of Saxon, Danish, Norman Line,  
 Till British Crowns united were :  
 The Monarch first of this whole Isle  
 Was learned James, a Mason King,  
 Who first of Kings reviv'd the Style  
 Of great Augustus : Therefore sing.

## C H O R U S.

Who can unfold the Royal Art ?  
 Or sing its Secrets in a Song ?  
 They're safely kept in Mason's Heart,  
 And to the antient Lodge belong.

## P A R T V.

## I.

**T**HUS tho' in Italy the Art  
 From Gothick Rubbish first was rais'd,  
 And great Palladio did impart  
 A Stile by Masons justly prais'd ;  
 Yet here his mighty Rival Jones,  
 Of British Architects the prime,  
 Did build such glorious Heaps of Stones,  
 As ne'er was match'd since Cæsar's Time.

## II.

King Charles the First, a Mason too,  
 With several Peers and wealthy Men,  
 Employ'd him, and his Craftsmen true,  
 Till wretched Civil Wars began.  
 But after Peace and Crown restor'd,  
 Tho' London was in Ashes laid,  
 By Masons Art, and good Accord,  
 A finer London rear'd its Head.

## T

## III.

## III.

King Charles the Second raised then  
 The finest Column upon Earth,  
 Founded St. Paul's, that stately Fane,  
 And Royal, Change, with Joy and Mirth :  
 But afterwards the Lodges fail'd,  
 Till great Nassau the Taste reviv'd,  
 Whose bright Example so prevail'd,  
 That ever since the Art has thriv'd.

## IV.

Let other Nations boast at Will,  
 Great Britain now will yield to none,  
 For true Geometry and Skill,  
 In building Timber, Brick, and Stone ;  
 For Architecture of each Sort,  
 For curious Lodges, where we find  
 The Noble and the Wise resort,  
 And drink with Craftsmen true and kind.

## V.

Then let good Brethren all rejoice,  
 And fill their Glass with cheerful Heart ;  
 Let them express with grateful Voice  
 The Praises of the wond'rous Art :  
 Let ev'ry Brother's Health go round,  
 Who proves a Mason just and wise ;  
 And let our Master's Fane resound,  
 The noble BELFIELD to the Skies.

## CHORUS.

Who can unfold the Royal Art ?  
 Or sing its Secrets in a Song ?  
 They're safely kept in Mason's Heart,  
 And to the antient Lodge belong.

SONG LXIV. *Another History of Masonry.*

By Dr. ANDERSON.

## I.

WHEN e'er we are alone,  
 And ev'ry Stranger gone,  
 In Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring,  
 Begin to play, begin to sing,  
 The mighty Genius of the lofty Lodge,  
 In ev'ry Age  
 That did engage  
 And well inspir'd the Prince, the Priest, the Judge,  
 The Noble and the Wife to join  
 In rearing Masons' Grand Design.

## II.

The Grand Design to rear,  
 Was ever Masons, Care,  
 From Adam down before the Flood,  
 Whose Art old Noah understood,  
 And did impart to Japhet, Shem, and Ham,  
 Who taught their Race  
 To build apace  
 Proud Babel's Town and Tow'r, until it came  
 To be admir'd too much, and then  
 Dispersed were the Sons of Men.

## III.

But tho' their Tongues confus'd  
 In distant Climes they us'd,  
 They brought from Shinar Orders good,  
 To rear the Art they understood :  
 Therefore sing first the Princes of the Isles ;  
 Next Belus Great,  
 Who fixt his Seat,  
 In old Assyria, building stately Piles ;  
 And Mitzraim's Pyramids among  
 The other Subjects of our Song.

## IV.

And Shem, who did instil  
 The useful wond'rous Skill  
 Into the Minds of Nations great :  
 And Abram next, who did relate  
 Th' Assyrian Learning to his Sons, that when  
 In Egypt's Land,  
 By Pharoah's Hand,  
 Were roughly taught to be most skilful Men ;  
 Till their Grand-Master Moses rose  
 And them deliver'd from their Foes.

## V.

But who can sing his Praife,  
 Who did the Tent upraise ?  
 Then sing his Workmen true as Steel,  
 Aholiab and Bezaleel :  
 Sing Tyre and Sidon, and Phenecians old.  
 But Sampson's Blot  
 Is ne'er forgot :  
 He blabb'd his Secrets to his Wife, that told  
 Her Husband, who at last pull'd down  
 The House on all in Gaza Town.

## VI.

But Solomon the King  
 With solemn Note we sing,  
 Who rear'd at length the Grand Design,  
 By Wealth, and Pow'r, and Art divine :  
 Help'd by the learned Hiram Tyrian Prince,  
 By Craftsmen good,  
 That understood  
 Wise Hiram Abi's charming Influence :  
 He aided Jewish Masters bright,  
 Whose curious Works none can recite.

## VII.

These glorious Mason Kings  
 Each thankful Brother sings,  
 Who to its Zenith rais'd the ART,  
 And to all Nations did impart

The

The useful Skill : For from the Temple fine  
 To ev'ry Land,  
 And foreign Strand,  
 The Craftsmen march'd, and taught the Grand  
 Design ;  
 Of which the Kings, with mighty Peers,  
 And learned Men, were Overseers.

## VIII.

Diana's Temple next,  
 In Lesser Asia fixt ;  
 And Babylon's proud Walls, the Seat  
 Of Nebuchadnezzar the Great ;  
 The Tomb of Mausolus, the Carian King ;  
 With many a Pile,  
 Of lofty Stile,  
 In Africa and Greater Asia, sing,  
 In Greece, in Sicily, and Rome,  
 That had those Nations overcome.

## IX.

Then sing Augustus too,  
 The Gen'ral Master true,  
 Who by Vitruvius did refine,  
 And spread the Masons' Grand Design  
 Thro' North and West ; till antient Britons chose  
 The Royal Art  
 In ev'ry Part,  
 And Roman Architecture could disclose ;  
 Until the Saxons warlike Rage  
 Destroy'd the Skill of many an Age.

## X.

At length the Gothic Stile  
 Prevail'd in Britain's Isle,  
 When Masons' Grand Design reviv'd,  
 And in their well forin'd Lodges thriv'd,  
 Tho' not as formerly in Roman Days :  
 Yet sing the Fanes  
 Of Saxons, Danes,  
 Of Scots, Welsh, Irish ; but sing first the Praise  
 Of

Of Athelstan, and Edwin Prince,  
Our Master of great Influence.

## XI.

And eke the Norman Kings  
The British Mason sings ;  
Till Roman Stile revived there,  
And British Crowns united were  
In learned James, a Mason King who rais'd  
Fine Heaps of Stones,  
By Inigo Jones,  
That rival'd wife Palladio, justly prais'd  
In Italy, and Britain too,  
For Architecture firm and true.

## XII.

And thence in every Reign  
Did Masonry obtain  
With Kings, the Noble and the Wise,  
Whose Fame resounding to the Skies,  
Excites the present Age in Lodge to join,  
And Aprons wear,  
With Skill and Care,  
To raise the Masons, antient Grand Design,  
And to revive th' Augustan Stile,  
In many an artful glorious Pile.

## XIII.

From henceforth ever sing,  
The Craftsmen and the King,  
With Poetry and Musick sweet  
Resound their Harmony compleat :  
And with Geometry in skilful Hand,  
Due Homage pay,  
Without Delay,  
To BELFIELD's noble Lord, our Master Grand :  
He rules the Free-born Sons of Art,  
By Love and Friendship, Hand and Heart.

## C H O R U S .

Who can rehearse the Praise,  
In soft poetick Lays,

Or

Or solid Prose, of Masons true,  
Whose Art transcends the common View ?  
Their Secrets, ne'er to Strangers yet expos'd,  
Preserv'd shall be,  
By Masons Free,  
And only to the antient Lodge disclos'd ;  
Because they're kept in Mason's Heart,  
By Brethren of the Royal Art.

SONG LXV. *The Hod CARRIER'S.*

*Tune, Balance a Straw.*

## I.

WHEN the Sun from the East first salutes Mortals Eyes,  
And the Sky-Lark melodiously bids us arise ;  
With our Hearts full of Joy, we the Summons obey,  
Straight repair to our Work, and to moisten our Clay.

## II.

On the Traffel our Master draws Angles and Lines,  
There with Freedom and Fervency forms his Designs ;  
Not a Picture on Earth is so lovely to View,  
All his Lines are so perfect, his Angles so true.

## III.

In the West see the Wardens submissively stand,  
The Master to aid, and obey his Command ;  
The Intent of his Signals we perfectly know,  
And we ne'er take Offence when he gives us a Blow.

## IV.

In the Lodge Sloth and Dullness we always avoid,  
Fellow Crafts and Apprentices all are employ'd ;  
Perfect Ashlers some finish, some make the rough  
Plain,  
All are pleased with their Work, and are pleased  
with their Gain.

## V.

## V.

When my Master I've serv'd seven Years, perhaps more,

Some Secrets he'll tell me I ne'er knew before ;

In my Bosom I'll keep them as long as I live,

And pursue the Directions his Wisdom shall give.

## VI.

I'll attend to his Call both by Night and by Day,  
It is his to command, and 'tis mine to obey ;  
Whensoe'er we are met, I'll attend to his Nod,  
And I'll work 'till High Twelve, then I'll lay down  
my Hod.

## LXVI. S O N G .

**O**NCE I was blind and could not see,  
For all was dark around ;  
But Providence did pity me,  
As I a Friend soon found ;  
Through hidden Paths he hath me led,  
Such Paths as Babblers ne'er shou'd tread.  
With a fa, la, la, &c.

## II.

All stumbling Blocks he took away,  
That I might walk secure ;  
And brought me e're the Break of Day  
To Sol's great Temple Door ;  
Where there we both Admittance found,  
Without Help of Magic Spell or Sound.  
With a fa, la, la, &c.

## III.

But th' Curber of my bold Attempt,  
Did soon my Breast alarm,  
By hinting I was not exempt  
(If rash) from future Harm ;  
Which put a Stop to rising Pride,  
And made me trust more to my Guide.  
With a fa, la, la, &c.

## IV

## IV.

Round and round I then was brought  
 To mighty Sol's great Throne,  
 Where I was oblig'd to stop  
 'Till I myself made known ;  
 Then with great Noise I round was brought,  
 For to obtain — that which I sought.

With a fa, la, la, &c.

## V.

In humble Posture and due Form,  
 I listen'd with good Will ;  
 Instead of any Noise or Storm,  
 All was quite hush'd and still :  
 Such charming Sounds I then did hear,  
 As quite dispell'd all Doubt and Fear.

With a fa, la, la, &c.

## VI.

The mighty Monarch from his Throne,  
 Bid Darkness to withdraw ;  
 No sooner said than it was done,  
 And I three great Things saw ;  
 But what they were I will not tell,  
 Yet such they are they here shall dwell.

With a fa, la, la, &c.

## VII.

Then round and round me he did tie  
 A noble ancient Charm ;  
 All future Darkness to defy,  
 And guard from CO W A N ' S Harm ;  
 Then sent me back from whence I came,  
 Not what I was but what I am.

With a fa, la, la, &c.

## VIII.

And now I'm made an upright Man,  
 And level'd with the best ;  
 I'll square my Acts the best I can  
 Within an honest Breast ;

I'll toast my Friend both Day and Night,  
And those blest Hands brought me to Light.  
With a fa, la, la, &c.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

## SONG LXVII.

*Tune, God save Great GEORGE.*

## I.

**G**OD bless the Royal Band,  
Who grace this happy Land  
With valiant Knights :  
May the United Three  
Of the blest Trinity  
Cement the Unity  
Of all great Lights.

## II.

Twelve once were highly lov'd,  
But one a *Judas* prov'd  
Put out his Fire :  
May *Cymon* haunt all Fools  
Who vary from our Rules,  
May the Heads of such Tools  
Reft high on Spires.

## III.

'Gainst *Turks* and *Jews* we fight,  
And in Religion's Right  
We'll breath our last :  
Poor Pilgrims begging we  
We'll our *Jerusalem* see,  
All Steps Sir Knights have ye  
Gloriously pass'd.

## IV.

Enter'd, Past, Rais'd, and Arch'd,  
And then like Princes march'd  
Through rugged Ways.

At length great Lights we saw,  
And poor old *Simon* too,  
Also the World and Law,  
Glory and Praise.

## V.

God in his Rainbow gave  
Colours which now we have,  
Black, Red and Blue :  
These Colours Emblems are  
Of Royal Love most rare,  
We are in Soul sincere,  
Just, Good, and True.

## VI.

Sir Knights clasp Hand in Hand,  
None but Knights Templars stand  
In Circle round :  
May we all live in Love,  
And ev'ry Comfort prove,  
May Mannā from above  
Fall on this Ground.

PROLOGUES,  
AND  
EPILOGUES.

I. PROLOGUE.

IF to delight, to humanize the Mind,  
The savage World in social Ties to bind ;  
To make the moral Virtues all appear  
Improv'd and useful, soften'd from severe ;  
If these demand the Tribute of your Praise,  
The Teacher's Honour or the Poet's Lays ;  
How do we view 'em all compiuiz'd in 'Thee,  
Thrice honour'd and mysterious MASONRY ;  
By thee erected, spacious Domes arise,  
And Spires ascending glitter in the Skies ;  
The wond'rous Whole by heav'nly Art is crown'd,  
And Order in Diversity is found ;  
Thro' such a Length of Ages, still how fair,  
How bright, how blooming, do thy Looks appear ;  
And still shall bloom.—Time, as it glides away,  
Fears for its own, before Thine shall decay ;  
The Use of Accents from Thy Aid is thrown,  
Thou form'st a silent Language of Thy own ;  
Disdain'st that Records should contain thy Art,  
And only liv'st within the faithful Heart.—  
Behold where Kings and a long thining Train  
Of garter'd Heroes wait upon thy Reign,  
And boast no Honour but a Maton's Name. }  
Still in the Dark let the Unknowing stray ;  
No Matter what they judge, or what they say,  
Still may thy mystic Secrets be conceal'd,  
And only to a Brother be reveal'd.

## II. P R O L O G U E.

**A**S a wild Rake that courts a Virgin fair,  
 And tries in vain her Virtue to ensnare ;  
 'Tho' what he calls his Heav'n he may obtain  
 By putting on the matrimonial Chain ;  
**A**t length enrag'd to find she still is chaste,  
 Her modest Fame maliciously would blast ;  
 So some at our Fraternity do rail,  
 Because our Secrets we so well conceal,  
 And curse the Centry with a flaming Sword,  
 That keeps Eve-droppers from the Masons' Word ;  
 'Tho' lightly introduc'd all true Men may  
 Obtain the Secret in a lawful Way.  
 They'd have us counter to our Honour run ;  
 Do what they all must blame us for when done ;  
 And when they find their teasing will not do,  
 Blinded with Anger, Height of Folly shew,  
 By railing at the Thing they do not know.  
 Not so th' Assembly of the *Scottish* Kirk,  
 Their Wisdoms went a wiser Way to work :  
 When they were told that Masons practis'd Charms,  
 Invok'd the De'el and rais'd tempestuous Storms,  
 Two of their Body prudently they sent  
 To learn what cou'd by Masonry be meant,  
 Admitted to the Lodge and treated well,  
 At their Return the Assembly hop'd they'd tell.  
*We say nea mere than this* (they both reply'd)  
*Do what we've done and ye'll be satisfy'd.*

## III. P R O L O G U E.

**A**S some crack'd Chemist of projecting Brain,  
 Much for Discovery, but more for Gain ;  
 With Toil incessant Labours, Puff's and Blows,  
 In Search of something Nature won't disclose ;

At

At length his Crucibles and Measures broke,  
 His fancy'd Gain evaporates in Smoke.  
 So some presumptuous still attempt to trace  
 The guarded Symbol of our ancient Race.  
 Enwrapp'd in venerable Gloom it lies,  
 And mocks all Sight but of a Mason's Eyes ;  
 Like the fam'd Stream enriching Egypt's Shore,  
 All feel its Use—but few its Source explore.  
 All Ages still must owe, and every Land  
 Their Pride and Safety to the Masons' Hand.  
 Whether for gorgeous Domes renown'd afar,  
 Or Ramparts strong to stem the Rage of War ;  
 All we behold in Earth or circling Air,  
 Proclaims the Power of Compass and of Square.  
 The Heaven-taught Science Queen of Arts appears,  
 Eludes the Rust of Time, and Waste of Years.  
 Thro' Form and Matter are her Laws display'd,  
 Her Rules the same by which the World was made.  
 Whatever Virtue grace the social Name  
 Those we profess, on those we found our Fame ;  
 Wifely the Lodge looks down on tinsel State,  
 Where only to be good is to be great.  
 Such Souls by Instinct to each other turn,  
 Demand Alliance and in Friendship burn ;  
 No shallow Schemes, no Stratagems nor Arts  
 Can break the Cement that unites their Hearts.  
 Then let pale Envy rage and every Name  
 Of Fools mistaken Infamy for Fame ;  
 Such have all Countries and all Ages borne,  
 And such all Countries and all Ages scorn ;  
 Glorious the Temple of the sylvan Queen,  
 Pride of the World at *Ephesus* was seen.  
 A witless Wretch \* the *Prichard* of those Days,  
 Stranger to Virtue and unknown to Praise,  
 Crooked of Soul and fond of any Name,  
 Consign'd the noble Monument to Flame.

Vain

\* *Erostratus.*

Vain Madman ! if so thinking to destroy  
 The Art which cannot but with Nature die,  
 Still with the Craft, still shall his Name survive,  
 And in our Glory his Disgrace shall live :  
 While his Cowans no more Admittance gain  
 'Than *Ephraimites* at *Jordan's* Passage slain.

## IV. PROLOGUE.

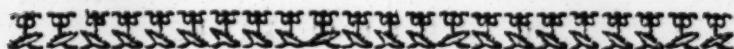
**Y**OU'VE seen me oft in Gold and Ermine drest,  
 And weating short liv'd Honours on my Breast ;  
 But now the honourable Badge I wear  
 Gives an indelible high Character :  
 And thus by our Grand Master am I sent  
 To tell you what by Masonry is meant.  
 If all the social Virtues of the Mind ;  
 If an extensive Love to all Mankind ;  
 If hospitable Welcome to a Guest,  
 And speedy Charity to the Distress'd ;  
 If due Regard to Liberty and Laws,  
 Zeal for our King and for our Country's Cause :  
 If these are Principles deserving Fame,  
 Let Masons then enjoy the Praise they claim.  
 Nay more, though War destroys what Masons build,  
 Ere to a Peace inglorious we would yield ;  
 Our Squares and Trowels into Swords we'll turn,  
 And make our Foes the Wars they menace mourn ;  
 For their Contempt we'll no vain Boaster spare,  
 Unless by Chance we meet a Mason there.

SPOKEN by a BROTHER.

**W**HILE others sing of Wars and martial Feats,  
 Of bloody Battles and of fam'd Retreats ;  
 A nobler Subject shall my Fancy raise,  
 And Masonry alone shall claim my Praise.  
 Hail ! Masonry, thou Royal Art divine,  
 Blameless may I approach thy sacred Shrine ;

Thy

Thy radiant Beauties let me there admire,  
And warm my Heart with thy celestial Fire :  
Ye wilful Blind, seek not your own Disgrace,  
Be sure you come not near the hallow'd Place,  
For Fear too late your Rashness you deplore,  
And Terrors feel by you untaught before.  
With Joy my faithful Brethren here I see  
Joining their Hearts in Love and Unity ;  
Endeav'ring still each other to excell,  
In social Virtues and in doing well :  
No Party Jars, no politic Debate,  
Which often Wrath excite and Feuds create ;  
No impious Talk, no sneering Jefts nor Brawls  
Were ever heard within our peaceful Walls.  
Here in harmonious Concert friendly join  
The Prince, the Soldier, Tradesman, and Divine ;  
And to each other mutual Help afford,  
The honest Farmer and the noble Lord.  
Freedom and Mirth attend the cheerful Bowl,  
Refresh the Spirits and enlarge the Soul ;  
The Cordial we with Moderation use,  
For Temperance admits of no Abuse ,  
Prudence we praise and Fortitude commend,  
To Justice always and her Friends a Friend :  
The scoffing Tribe, the Shame of *Adam's* Race,  
Deride those Myst'ries which they cannot trace ;  
Profane Solemnities they never saw,  
And lying Libels are to them a Law ;  
The Masons Books they may in vain explore,  
And turn mysterious Pages o'er and o'er ;  
Hoping the great Arcanum to attain,  
Endless their Toil and fruitless all their Pain :  
They may as well for Heat to *Greenland* go,  
Or in the torrid Regions seek for Snow ;  
The Royal Craft the scoffing Tribe despise,  
And veils their Secrets from unlawful Eyes.



## I. E P I L O G U E.

WITH what malicious Joy, e'er I knew better,  
 Have I been wont the Masons to bespatter ;  
 How greedily have I believ'd each Lie  
 Contriv'd against that fam'd Society ;  
 With many more complain'd—'twas very hard,  
 Women should from their Secrets be debarr'd.  
 When Kings and Statesmen to our Sex reveal  
 Important Busines which they should conceal,  
 That beauteous Ladies, by their Sparks ador'd,  
 Never could wheedle out the Masons Word ;  
 And oft their Favours have bestow'd in vain,  
 Nor cou'd one Secret for another gain :  
 I thought, unable to explain the Matter,  
 Each Mason sure must be a Woman-hater :  
 With sudden Fear and dismal Horror struck,  
 I heard my Spouse was to subscribe the Book.  
 By all our Loves I begg'd he wou'd forbear ;  
 Upon my Knees I wept and tore my Hair :  
 But when I found him fixt, how I behav'd,  
 I thought him lost, and like a Fury rav'd,  
 Believ'd he wou'd for ever be undone  
 By some strange Operation undergone.  
 When he came back I found a Change 'tis true,  
 But such a Change as did his Youth renew :  
 With rosy Cheeks and smiling Grace he came,  
 And sparkling Eyes that spoke a Bridegroom's Flame.  
 Ye married Ladies 'tis a happy Life,  
 Believe me, that of a Free Mason's Wife.  
 Tho' they conceal the Secrets of their Friends,  
 In Love and 'Truth they make us full Amends.

## II. E P I L O G U E.

WELL, here I'm come to let you know my  
Thoughts :

Nay, ben't alarm'd, I'll not attack your Faults :  
Alike be safe, the Cuckold and the Wit,  
The Cuckold-Maker and the solemn Cit.  
I'm in good Humour and am come to prattle,  
Han't I a Head well turn'd, d'ye think to rattle ?  
But to clear up the Point and to be free,  
What think you is my Subject ? M A S O N R Y :  
Tho' I'm afraid as Lawyers Cases clear,  
My learn'd Debate will leave you as you were ;  
But I'm a Woman—and when I say that,  
You know we'll talk—altho' we know not what ;  
What think you, Ladies, a'nt it very hard  
That we should from this Secret be debarr'd ?  
How comes it that the softer Hours of Love,  
To wheedle out this Secret fruitless prove ; }  
For we can wheedle when we hope to move.  
What can it mean, why all this mighty Pother,  
These mystic Signs and solemn calling, Brother ?  
That we are qualified in Signs are known,  
We can keep Secrets too, but they're our own.  
When my good Man went first to be a Mason,  
Tho' I resolv'd to put the smoothest Face on :  
Yet to speak truly, I began to fear  
He must soime dreadful Operation bear ;  
But he return'd to satisfy each Doubt,  
And brought Home ev'ry Thing he carried out :  
Nay, came improv'd, for on his Face appear'd  
A pleasing Smile that ev'ry Scruple clear'd.  
Such added Complaisance, so much Good-nature,  
So much, so strangely alter'd for the better ;  
That to increase the mutual dear Delight !  
Wou'd he were made a M A S O N ev'ry Night.

## III. E P I L O G U E.

WHERE are these Hydras, let me vent my  
Spleen ;  
Are these Free-Masons ? Bless me ! these are Men !  
And young and brisk too : I expected Monsters,  
Brutes more prodigious than *Italian* Songsters.  
Lord, how Report will lie, how vain's this Pother ;  
These look like Sparks who only love each other !

[Ironically.]

Let easy Faiths on such gross Tales rely,  
'Tis false by Rules of Physiognomy,  
I'll ne'er believe it, poz, unless I try.  
In proper Time and Place, there's little Doubt  
But one might find their wond'rous Secrets out ;  
I shrewdly gues, egad, for all their Shyness,  
They'd render Signs and Tokens too of Kindnes ;  
If any Truth in what I here observe is,  
They'll quit ten Brothers for one Sister's Service.  
But hold, wild Fancy, whither hast thou stray'd ?  
Where Man's concern'd, alas, how frail's a Maid :  
I'm come to storm, to scold, to rail, to rate,  
To see the Accuser's turn'd the Advocate.  
Say to what Merits might I not pretend,  
Who, tho' no Sister, do yet prove your Friend :  
Wou'd Beauty thus but in your Cause appear,  
'Twere something, Sirs, to be accepted there :

[Shows the Boxes.]

Ladies, be gracious to the mystic Arts,  
And kindly take the gen'rous Masons Parts ;  
Let no loquacious Fop your Joys partake,  
He sues for telling, not for kissing Sake :  
Firm to their Trust, the faithful Craft conceal ;  
They cry no Roast-Meat, fare they ne'er so well ;  
No tell-tale Sneer shall raise the conscious Blush,  
The loyal Brother's Word is always——hush.

What tho' they quote old *Solomon's Decree*,  
 And vainly boast that thro' the World they're free ;  
 With Ease you'll humble the presumptuous Braves,  
 One kind Regard makes all these Freemen Slaves.

## IV. E P I L O G U E.

WELL, Heavens be prais'd, the mighty Secret's out ;  
 The Secret that has made so strange a Rout :  
 This Moment I was taught behind the Scenes,  
 What every Word, and Sign, and Token means ;  
 A charming Secret, but I must conceal it,  
 If Time, at nine Months end, does not reveal it.  
 What monstrous horrid Lies do some Folks tell us,  
 Why Masons, Ladies, are quite clever Fellows ;  
 They're Lovers of our Sex, as I can witness,  
 And ne'er contrary act to \*moral Fitnes :  
 If any of ye doubt it, try the Masons,  
 They'll not deceive your largest Expectations ;  
 Let no misgrounded Apprehensions seize ye,  
 They won't do any Thing that can displease ye ;  
 They're able Workmen, and compleatly skill'd in  
 The truest Arts and Mysteries of Building ;  
 They'll build up Families, and, as most fit is,  
 Not only will erect but people Cities ;  
 They'll fill as well as fabricate your Houses,  
 And propagate a Race of strong-built Spouses.  
 If such their Gifts ; such, Ladies, is their Merit,  
 So great their Skill, and Strength, and Life, and  
 Spirit ;  
 What Female Heart can be so very hard,  
 As to refuse them their deserv'd Reward.  
 Once, on a Time (as Heathen Story say)  
 Two Mason-Gods to *Troy* Town took their Way :  
 Arriv'd, and hir'd to Work, to Work they fell ;  
 Hard was their Task, but executed well :

With

\* Alluding to *Chubb's Essay*—so entitled.

With more than human Strength, these heav'ly Powers

Rais'd the impregnable *Dardanian* Towers ;  
 Those Towers which long secur'd the *Trojan* Dames,  
 From *Grecian* Ravishers and *Grecian* Flames ;  
 Gratis they did it, whatsoe'er was done ;  
 Wrong'd of their Pay by King *Laomedon* :  
 Base sordid Soul, of Princes the Disgrace :  
 But Heav'n his Guilt aveng'd upon his Race :  
 Most justly did his *Troy* at length expire,  
 Reduc'd to Ashes by vindictive Fire.

Ladies, this Story's written for your Learning :  
 Let *Troy*'s Example fright you all from burning :  
 Let it, this Truth in every Breast inspire,  
 That every Workman's worthy of his Hire ;  
 But sure such Virtue in the present Age is,  
 None will defraud the Brethren of their Wages ;  
 None will transgress the Laws of Common-Sense,  
 Which give both Sexes due Benevolence :  
 A Mason's full Reward then do not grudge,  
 Since every Mason is your humble Drudge.

## V. E P I L O G U E.

Address'd to the Friendly Brothers of St. PATRICK.  
 By Mr BROOKE.

HOW happy once, on Heaven's primæval Plan,  
 Liv'd the resembling Brotherhood of Man ;  
 When, ev'n on Earth, as in the Realms above,  
 All was Good-will, and Unity, and Love,  
 When social Hearts, with Feelings unconfin'd,  
 Heav'd for the Weak and Woe of human Kind.

'Till *Passion* came, attended by *Debate*,  
*Dissention* follow'd, and then enter'd *Hate*,  
 Contracting Bosoms, poorly, beat for Pelf,  
 And, like Dark-lanterns, form'd new Bounds for  
 Self.

Man,

Man, lastly, loos'd on Man (tremendous Trade)  
Destroy'd the Being he was born to aid.

As, when alarm'd, the Blood, from ev'ry Part  
Recedes, to warm and fortify the Heart ;  
Humanity disclaim'd the barb'rous Crew,  
And, to *Hibernia's* fosc'ring Clime withdrew.

Hail, *Ireland* ! highly favour'd from above,  
Of Learning, once, and still, the Land of Love ;  
Hail ! thou prolific Parent of the Bless'd,  
Old Isle of Saints, *old Home of the Distress'd*.  
While guardian Elements around thee wait,  
And chafe all Poisons from thy sacred Seat ;  
Whose social Coasts, with Ardour, comprehend  
The public Patriot, and the private Friend.

Hail ! I repeat, thou Parent of the Bless'd,  
Old Isle of Saints, *old Home of the Distress'd*,  
*Who tak'st the Way-worn Stranger to thy Breast*.  
Yes, to this Truth, the circling World must sign,  
*The Rights of Hospitality are thine.*

O, may thy Sons, who late, on Nature's Plan,  
Form'd the new League and *Brotherhood of Man*.  
May they stand forth approv'd, the worthy Heir  
Of that heroic Saint, whose Name they bear.  
In them, may our revering Voices hail  
The Patriot Pillars of their Country's Weal.  
In them may all the Charities conspire,  
The Widow's Husband, and the Orphan's Sire.

May their choice Union solely comprehend  
What merits that Supreme of Titles—**FRIEND**,  
And, in one hallow'd Circle, hold, combin'd  
The Graces, Gifts, and Worth of human Kind.

SOLOMON's

SOLOMON's TEMPLE:  
A N  
ORATORIO.

The WORDS by Mr. *James Eyre Weeks.*

The MUSIC composed by Mr. *R. Broadway,*  
Organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, *Dublin.*

---

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

SOLOMON, the Grand-Master.

HIGH PRIEST.

HIRAM, the Workman.

URIEL, Angel of the SUN.

SHEBA, Queen of the SOUTH.

CHORUS of Priests and Nobles.

---

# SOLOMON's TEMPLE.

---

## RECITATIVE.

Sol. **C**ONVEN'D we're met,—chief Oracle of Heaven,  
To whom the sacred Mysteries are given ;  
We're met to bid a splendid Fabric rise,  
Worthy the mighty Ruler of the Skies.

H. Pr. And lo ! where *Uriel*, Angel of the Sun,  
Arrives to see the mighty Busineſs done.

## AIR.

Behold he comes upon the Wings of Light,  
And with his funny Vestments clears the Sight.

## RECITATIVE

Jr. The Lord supreme, Grand-Master of the Skies,  
Who bid Creation from a Chaos rise ;  
The Rules of Architecture first engrav'd,  
On *Adam's* Heart.

CHORUS of Priests and Nobles.  
To Heaven's high Architect, all Praise,  
All Gratitude be given ;  
Who design'd the human Soul to raise,  
By Secrets sprung from Heav'n.

## RECITATIVE.

Sol. *Adam*, well vers'd in Arts,  
Gave to his Sons the Plum and Line ;  
By Masonry sage *Tubal-Cain*,  
To the deep Organ tun'd the Strain.

## AIR.

And while he swell'd the melting Note,  
On High the Silver Concords float.

## RECITATIVE accompanied.

H Pr. Upon the Surface of the Waves,  
(When God a mighty Deluge pours)  
*Noah* a chosen Remnant saves,  
And laid the Ark's stupendous Floors.

## AIR

## AIR.

Ur. Hark from on high, the Mason-Word !  
 ' *David*, my Servant, shall not build  
 ' A Lodge for Heav'n's all sov'reign Lord,  
 ' Since Blood and War have stain'd his Shield ;  
 ' That for our Deputy, his Son  
 ' We have reserv'd—Prince *Solomon*. [Da. Ca.

## CHORUS of Priests and Nobles.

Sound great JEHOVAH's Praise !  
 Who bid young *Solomon* the Temple raise.

## RECITATIVE.

Sol. So grand a Structure shall we raise  
 That Men shall wonder ! Angels gaze !  
 By Art divine it shall be rear'd,  
 Nor shall the Hammer's Noise be heard.

## CHORUS.

Sound great JEHOVAH's Praise,  
 Who bid King *Solomon* the Temple raise !

## RECITATIVE.

Ur. To plan the mighty Dome,  
*Hiram*, the Master-Mason's come.

## AIR.

Ur. We know thee by thy Apron white,  
 We know thee by thy Trowel bright,  
 Well skill'd in Masonry ;  
 We know thee by thy Jewel's Blaze,  
 Thy manly Walk and Air ;  
 Instructed thou the Lodge shalt raise,  
 Let all for Work prepare.

## AIR.

Hir. Not like *Babel*'s haughty Building  
 Shall our greater Lodge be fram'd ;  
 That to hideous Jargon yielding,  
 Justly was a *Babel* nam'd :  
 There Confusion all o'er-bearing,  
 Neither Sign nor Word they knew ;  
 We our Work with Order squaring,  
 Each Proportion shall be true.

## RECITATIVE.

*Sol.* Cedars which since Creation grew,  
Fall of themselves to grace the Dome  
All *Lebanon*, as if she knew  
The great Occasion, lo is come.

## AIR.

*Ur.* Behold my Brethren of the Sky,  
The Work begins worthy an Angel's Eye :  
CHORUS of Priests and Nobles.  
Be present all ye heavenly Host ;  
The Work begins, the Lord defrays the Cost.

## ACT II.

## RECITATIVE.

*Messenger.* Behold attended by a num'rous Train,  
Queen of the South, fair *Sheba* greets thy  
Reign !

In Admiration of thy Wisdom, she  
Comes to present the bended Knee.

*Sol.* [to *Hir.*] Receive her with a fair Salute,  
Such as with Majesty may suit.

## AIR.

*Hir.* When Allegiance bids obey,  
We with Pleasure own its Sway.

Enter *SHEBA* attended.

## RECITATIVE.

*Sheb.* Obedient to superior Greatness, see  
Our Sceptre hails the mightier Majesty.

## AIR.

*Sheb.* Thus *Phœbe*, Queen of Shade and Night,  
Owning the Sun's superior Rays ;  
With feebler Glory, lesser Light,  
Attends the Triumph of his Blaze :  
Oh, all excelling Prince, receive  
The Tribute due to such a King ;  
Not the Gift, but Will, believe ;  
Take the Heart, not what we bring. [Da. Ce.

## RECITATIVE.

## RECITATIVE.

*Sol.* Let Measures softly sweet,  
Illustrious *Sheba's* Presence greet.

## AIR.

*Sol.* Tune the Lute and string the Lyre,  
Equal to the Fair we sing ;  
Who can see and not admire,  
*Sheba*, Consort for a King :  
Enliv'ning Wit and Beauty join,  
Melting Sense and graceful Air ;  
Here united Powers combine,  
To make her brightest of the Fair. [Da. Ca.

## RECITATIVE.

*Sol.* *Hiram*, our Brother and our Friend,  
Do thou the Queen with me attend.

SCENE II. *A View of the TEMPLE.*

## RECITATIVE.

*H. Pr.* Sacred to Heav'n, behold the Dome appears ;  
Lo, what august Solemnity it wears ;  
Angels themselves have deign'd to deck the Frame,  
And beautecus *Sheba* shall report its Fame.

## AIR.

When the Queen of the South shall return,  
To the Climes which acknowledge her Sway ;  
Where the Sun's warmer Beams fiercely burn,  
The Princess with Transport shall lay ;  
Well worthy my Journey, I've seen  
A Monarch both graceful and wise,  
Deserving the Love of a Queen ;  
And a Temple well worthy the Skies. [Da. Ca.

## CHORUS.

Open ye Gates, receive a Queen who shares,  
With equal Sense, your Happiness and Cares.

## RECITATIVE.

*Hir.* Of Riches much, but more of Wisdom see ;  
Proportion'd Workmanship, and Masonry.

## AIR.

*Hir.* Oh, charming *Sheba*, there behold  
 What massy Stores of burnish'd Gold,  
 Yet richer is our Art :  
 Not all the orient Gems that shine,  
 Nor Treasures of rich *Ophir's* Mine,  
 Excel the Mason's Heart :  
 True to the Fair he honours, more  
 Than glitt'ring Gems or brighest Ore,  
 The plighted Pledge of Love :  
 To ev'ry Tie of Honour bound,  
 In Love and Friendship constant found,  
 And favour'd from above.

## DUET.

*Sheb.* One Gem beyond the Rest I see,  
 And charming *Solomon* is he.  
*Sol.* One Gem beyond the Rest I see,  
 Fairest of Fair-ones, thou art she.  
*Sheb.* Oh, thou surpassing all Men wise.  
*Sol.* And thine excelling Women's Eyes.

## RECITATIVE.

*Hir.* Wisdom and Beauty do combine ;  
 Our Art to raise, our Hearts to join.

## CHORUS.

Give to Masonry the Prize,  
 Where the Fairest chuse the Wise ;  
 Beauty still should Wisdom love,  
 Beauty and Order reign above.

F I N I S.

# CONTENTS.

<b>T</b> HE Excellency and Necessity of SE- CRECY,	Page 1
<i>Horace's</i> Character of a just and stedfast Man	7
Masons superior to all others in concealing Secrets	<i>ibid.</i>
The Motive of the Institution of FREE-MA- SONRY	8
The Excellency of MASONRY described	<i>ibid.</i>
The Principles of the Craft	11
The Benefits arising from a strict Observance thereof	13
The Sort of Men that ought to be initiated	14
The Kind of Masons that are fit to govern Lodges	16
Behaviour in and-out of the Lodge	17
<b>T</b> HE OLD CHARGES	19
A short Charge to a new admitted Brother	25
The Manner of Constituting a new Lodge	27
<b>P</b> RAYERS used in Lodges	30
General ; or, Old and New REGULATIONS	36
The REGULATIONS for CHARITY	58
REGULATIONS of 1768	63
<b>M</b> ASON SONGS, <i>viz.</i> The Master's	75
The Wardens	76
The Fellow Crafts	<i>ibid.</i>
The Enter'd Prentice's	78
The Deputy Grand Master's	79
The Grand Wardens	80
The Treasurer's	81
The Secretary's	82
As	

## C O N T E N T S.

A.	As I at Wheeler's Lodge one Night	85
—	Arise and found thy Trumpet Fame	146
	A Mason's Daughter fair and young	89
	A Health to our Sisters let's drink	90
	As Masons once on <i>Shinar's</i> Plain	115
—	Adam the first of all Human Kind	148
	Attend loving Brethren and to me give Ear	124
	Attend, attend the Strains	126
B.	By Masons Art th' aspiring Domes	84
	Bless'd be the Day that gave to me	128
C.	Come are you prepared	92
	Come, come, my Brethren dear	98
	Come follow, follow me	99
	Come Boys, let us more Liquor get	107
	Come fill up a Bumper and let it go round	132
	Come ye Elves that be	144
F.	From the Depths let us raise	119
G.	Glorious Craft which fires the Mind	97
	Guardian Genius of our Art divine	108
	Genius of Masonry descend	109
H.	Hail sacred Art by Heaven designed	91
	How blest are we from Ignorance freed	129
	Hail sacred Art by Heaven designed	136
	Hail Masonry divine	ibid.
	How happy a Mason whose Bosom still flows	139
I.	If Unity be good in every Degree	138
K.	King <i>Solomon</i> that wise Projector	102
—	Knights Templars	164
L.	Let malicious People censure	97
	Let Masons be merry each Night, &c.	137
	Let worthy Brethren all combine	140
N.	Now the hungry Lions roar	147
O.	On you who Masonry despise	83
	Of all Institutions to form well the Mind	103
	Once I was blind and cou'd not see	122
—	Once I was blind, &c. ( <i>a new Way</i> )	162
P.	Pray lend me your Ears my dear, &c.	111
S.	Some Folks have with curious, &c.	85
	Sing	

## C O N T E N T S.

Sing to the Honour of those	90
See in the East the Master plac'd	126
T. The curious Vulgar could never devise	93
To the Science that Virtue and Art, &c.	104
'Tis Masonry unites Mankind	121
To Masonry your Voices raise	127
U. <i>Urania</i> sing the Art divine	132
W. We have no idle prating	88
We Brethren Free-Masons let's mark, &c.	94
What though they call us Masons Fools	95
— Whene'er we are alone	157
— When the Sun from the East first salutes Mortals Eyes	161
With Plum, Level, and Square to work, &c.	100
When Earth's Foundation first was laid	106
With Harmony and flowing Wine	117
Wake the Lute and quivering Strings	135
When Masonry by Heaven's Design	139
With cordial Hearts let's drink a Health	141
Who ever wants Wisdom must, &c.	143
Y. Ye People who laugh at Masons draw near	87
Ye ancient Sons of <i>Tyre</i>	117
PROLOGUES, from	— — — 166 to 170
EPILOGUES, from	— — — 170 to 176
Solomon's Temple	— — — 177



